



Town and Port of Dover.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

for the Year 1937.

A. B. McMaster, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dover:

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1938



PART I.



PUBLIC HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

1937.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN F. H. MORECROFT.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN G. M. NORMAN, J.P.).

ALDERMAN A. J. PEARCE.

„ H. E. RUSSELL, J.P.

„ A. R. DAWES.

„ CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL.

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.

„ (MRS.) F. K. LANGLEY.

„ MAJOR J. MARTIN.

„ G. GORE.

„ J. P. FISH.

„ W. E. AUSTEN.

„ E. A. CADMAN.

„ J. R. CAIRNS.

„ W. W. LAW, J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

1937.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON.

Members :

ALDERMAN A. R. DAWES.

„ A. J. PEARCE.

„ CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL.

COUNCILLOR E. A. CADMAN.

„ R. L. ECKHOFF.

„ J. P. FISH.

„ (MRS.) F. K. LANGLEY.

„ W. L. LAW, J.P.

„ J. PUDNEY.

„ W. H. GATES.

„ COL. F. E. G. SKEY.

MR. A. R. FISHER.

MISS E. TURNER.

MRS. E. M. BEAUFOY.

MRS. M. J. CHITTY.

MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW.

MRS. E. EATON.

Public Health Department.

BROOK HOUSE, DOVER.

20th June, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

and

The Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1937, which is the eighteenth one I have prepared and the sixty-fifth in the series begun in 1873.

GENERAL STATISTICS: It will be observed that the population is now only 40,500, 597 below that enumerated at the 1931 census and only 505 above that of 1921. When it is remembered that this total includes the Garrison it will be realised that the civilian population is considerably below 40,000.

In this connection it may be pointed out that for Air Raid Precaution purposes a much larger population should be visualized. The birth-rate is the lowest on record; 1.39 below the average for the last 10 years and 0.5 below that for England and Wales in 1937.

The death-rate is 0.74 above the average for the last 10 years and 0.03 below the figure for England and Wales.

As may be expected with a falling birth-rate, the Infantile Mortality was higher during the year, reaching 56 as compared with the very low figure of 40 in 1930. Compared with the mean average figure over 43 years, 1888-1930, of 101, 45 children in each 1,000 births lived to be one year old who would have died under old conditions.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: It is promising to find that of 121 males and 79 females on the Register at the end of the year, only 25 males and 11 females were sources of active infection to home contacts.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA: The results noted under these two diseases are worthy of observation.

WATER: The water supplies to houses, other than by public service, are dealt with in detail under "Sanitary Administration."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE: All the patients suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia treated in the Isolation Hospital recovered, and only one mother lost her life following child-birth—from "other puerperal causes."

The new arrangements made by the County Council under the Midwives Act, 1936, are working well in the Borough and the interchange of information between the Welfare Authority and the Supervising Authority is of advantage to both.

Your Medical Officer has had three talks with the whole time Nurses on this work. A demonstration was arranged for them at the Isolation Hospital of the local arrangements for the treatment of Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, which they greatly appreciated.

RE-HOUSING: One has been particularly pleased to find how tenants transferred from condemned areas have appreciated the improved amenities of the new houses. The St. Radigund's Estate is becoming a "Garden City" of which the town may well be proud.

Since 1932, when the first Clearance Order was made for Durham Hill No. 1 Area, the Council have dealt with fifteen areas by appropriate Order, and, during 1937, the Woolcomber Street Area was represented and another "Place" coloured yellow in the Housing Review of 1919 was purchased by the Corporation for other purposes.

One other large area has still to be represented under the Clearance Programme.

Food: It is encouraging to find that only 8 per cent. of all the carcasses of cattle inspected after slaughter were infected with bovine tuberculosis. The corresponding figures in 1928, 1929 and 1930 were 15.22, 17.74 and 16.25, respectively.

No sample of milk tested biologically was infected with the tubercle bacillus.

There is not the same reduction amongst pigs as amongst cattle, so far as tubercle is concerned. In 1937, 3.18 per cent. of the carcasses were infected, as compared with 1.96, 2.81 and 3.22 in the three previous years quoted.

All the 45 licensed slaughtermen use the humane killer.

Lead in herrings canned with tomato sauce, and excess of sulphur dioxide in sausages, were the two chief undesirable features of the chemical reports.

PORT HEALTH: Dover's contacts with overseas are steadily increasing from a food import point of view, as the result of the institution of the Dover/Dunkerque ferry service in 1936, and imports from the following countries now reach this port by the Channel services:—

France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Algeria, French Morocco, Spanish Morocco, Hungary, Austria, Holland and Czecho Slovakia.

The regular cross-Channel services entail attendance by the Medical Staff at six boats a day during the winter, eight boats in spring and autumn, and ten boats daily in the summer, ranging in time of arrival from 5 a.m. to 7.40 p.m. The staff of permanent Officers has been increased to meet these needs.

In Table "H" it will be noted that 35 Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued, and that it was not necessary to issue any Deratisation Certificates at this port. The short cross-Channel journeys which the cargo boats carry out explains this position. Cargoes are changed too frequently for rats to live on board the vessels for any length of time.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE: Dr. Nicholl has prepared the report on the School Medical Section; and has carried out the work at the special clinic for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

One would have liked to be able to record a greater number of attendances at this Clinic. Parents should realise that while Diphtheria is *not* prevalent in the town is the time to have children protected, as it takes at least three months after the necessary testing and treatment for protection against Diphtheria to develop. One would particularly urge the parents of children under school age to come to the Clinic and have their children protected before they enter school.

As shown in Dr. Nicholl's notes, out of 69 who attended during the year 12 were found to be protected on primary Schick test; 46 completed the course for immunisation, and, at the end of the year, 11 were still undergoing the course.

We are still carrying out the original method commenced in 1930, of primary "Schicking" and secondary "Schicking" before issuing any certificates of attendance at the special clinic. I cannot recommend the Committee to consider altering this method. Dr. Nicholl has given considerable detail on this matter in his report.

It is satisfactory to know in connection with defective eyesight that, in 1937, 97% of the children requiring to be tested attended the ophthalmic clinic ; that 93% of these needed glasses, and that 97% of those needing glasses obtained them. The progress in the interest taken by parents is illustrated by these figures as compared in the report with the averages for 1921-25.

In connection with the Dental Clinic, the School Dentist draws attention to the fact that, amongst boys in a residential school in the town, 90% had sound teeth while only some 30% of all the children in our elementary schools had sound teeth. The table given by Mr. Constant showing the children with sound teeth in each school department is illuminating reading. The children in the town are not yet getting the maximum benefit from the dental facilities available. Parents do not fully realise that, unless permanent teeth are saved in early years, or any unsavable ones removed, the condition only gets worse as the children get older.

The old adage of "An apple a day keeps the Doctor away" applies with special force to the prevention of dental caries. Children whose parents give them a slice of apple to chew after each meal are taking a wise preventive measure against dental caries.

The success of the Authority's scheme for the treatment of Orthopaedic defects is clearly indicated by the details given in the section dealing with the subject. Eleven sessions were held in 1937 by Mr. Seddon or his Deputy.

In regard to the Nutrition of school children, it is satisfactory to find that, during the year, 28% of the children examined in school were classified as having excellent nutrition ; an increase of almost 10% over the records of the previous year.

FINALLY : I am indebted to my medical colleagues for their co-operation, and to Mr. Hogbin, who organises the clerical section of the department so efficiently.

The work recorded in the succeeding pages was only made possible by the combined team work of the Sanitary Inspectors, the Health Visitors, and Matron with her staff at the Isolation Hospital, to all of whom my thanks are due for their continued help.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Medical Officer appreciates your courteous consideration of the many problems he has had to present to you, and the assistance you have given him since he was ill.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. McMASTER.

ARRANGEMENT OF REPORT.

- A.** General Local Data : Area
 Housing
 Population
 Rateable Value
- B.** Vital Statistics : Births
 Mortality—causes
 ,, seasonal
 ,, ward-distribution
- C.** Infectious Diseases : Cases
 Ward distribution
 Special data
 Isolation Hospital
- D.** General Provisions of Health
 Services in Borough : Staff
 Nursing and Hospital arrangements
 Bye-laws, Local Orders, etc.
 Chemical and Bacteriological work.
- E.** Sanitary Administration : Public Services
 Sanitary Inspections
 Notices served
 Controlled premises
 Factories and Workshops
 Rat Destruction
 Prosecutions
 Shops Act
- F.** Maternity and Child
 Welfare : Mortality
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 Births—Notification of
 Health Visiting
 Clinics
 Maternity Beds Scheme
 Orthopaedic Scheme
 Assisted Milk Scheme
 Nursing Homes
 Maternal Mortality
- G.** Food Inspection : Milk supply—Bacteriological examina-
 tions
 Special Designations
 Milk and Dairies Order
 Condensed milk
 Dried milk
 Meat Inspection—Slaughterhouses, etc.
 Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—sampling
- H.** Housing : New Houses
 Inspections
 Unhealthy Areas
 Overcrowding data
 Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restric-
 tion) Act
- I.** Port Sanitary Administra-
 tion : Shipping—tonnage, etc.
 Inspection
 Rat Destruction
 Port Food Inspection
 Aliens Inspection
- J.** Meteorological Record

A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	3662.04
Population—Census, 1931	.. .. .	41,097
Estimated, 1937 (for Borough as extended)		40,500
Rateable value	.. .. .	£276,662
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. .. .	£1,069
Number of houses according to Rate Books, 1937	..	10,127
Average number of persons per house	.. .. .	3.99

B.—EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population :

The Registrar-General furnishes annually the official estimate of population for computation of local vital statistics. The estimate furnished for mid-year 1937 is 597 below the 1931 census figure. The question of these estimates was raised in 1936 with the Registrar-General, who adhered to his estimate.

The principle on which these official estimates are based is given in an explanatory memorandum by the Registrar-General as follows :—

“ . . . The estimates represent the calendar year as a whole, and may accordingly be regarded as referring to the position at the middle point of the year. Further, they purport to represent ‘ resident ’ populations, and are, in this respect, different in principle from census populations, which consist simply of the persons who happened to be enumerated in the several areas on census night, whether resident in the area of enumeration or not.

“ The estimation procedure may, on these premises, be said to consist of first adjusting the enumerated census populations of 1931 to conform to a distribution by residence—in accordance with the statements of ‘ usual residence ’ on the census returns themselves—and then modifying the basic resident population in accordance with available evidence of changes in population which have occurred between the date of the census and the 30th June (in the year concerned).”

Births.

(i) Live Births :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	303	262	565
Illegitimate	11	9	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	314	271	585
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate (per 1,000) = 14.44

Average, 10 years, 1928–37 = 15.83

England and Wales, 1937 = 14.9

(ii) Stillbirths :

Legitimate	7	13	20
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	13	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total births = 33.0

Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Registered in Borough	256	252	508
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted	36	28	64
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Total in Borough	220	224	444
Transferred Deaths	30	27	57
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Net Total Deaths in 1937 ..	250	251	501
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As the age and sex constitution of populations vary in different areas, the crude death-rates do not form a true index of mortality for comparative purposes. The Registrar-General has therefore forwarded for each area a factor to be applied to the local crude death-rate in order to render it comparable with the crude death-rate for England and Wales, or the similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area. This "areal comparability factor" (A.C.F.) applies to the crude rate for "all causes" only, and not to individual case rates. The factor for Dover is 0.92, and applied to the recorded death-rate of 12.37 gives a corrected death rate of 11.38 for comparative purposes.

	Crude.	Corrected.
Death Rate (per 1,000) ..	12.37	11.38
Average, 10 years, 1928/1937	11.63	
England and Wales, 1937 ..	12.4	

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions = 26.9

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still- births.)
From sepsis	—	—
From other causes	1	1.65

Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate	56
Illegitimate	50
Total Infant Mortality ..	56.41

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	60
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping-cough (all ages) ..	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4

(1) Causes of Death in the Borough of Dover during 1937.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
All causes	250	251	501
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	3	—	3
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Influenza	9	9	18
7. Encephalitis lethargica ..	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	17	12	29
10. Other tuberculous diseases	2	8	10
11. Syphilis	1	—	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	—	2	2
13. Cancer, malignant disease ..	31	29	60
14. Diabetes	2	6	8
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	7	26	33
16. Heart Disease	64	65	129
17. Aneurysm	3	—	3
18. Other circulatory diseases ..	11	5	16
19. Bronchitis	20	13	33
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	16	15	31
21. Other respiratory diseases	2	2	4
22. Peptic ulcer	7	—	7
23. (a) Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	2	2	4
(b) Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	—	—	—
24. Appendicitis	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	—
27. Other digestive diseases ..	5	4	9
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	4	9	13
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes ..	—	1	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	13	6	19
32. Senility	4	10	14
33. Suicide	5	—	5
34. Other deaths from violence	10	5	15
35. Other defined diseases ..	12	21	33
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—

Special causes included above :—

Small-pox	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Total	19	14	33
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Total Births—Live	314	271	585
Legitimate	303	262	565
Illegitimate	11	9	20

Total Stillbirths	7	13	20
Legitimate	7	13	20
Illegitimate	—	—	—

The number of uncertified deaths was	1	2	3
The number of Coroner's Inquests was	15	5	20
Certified by Coroner (no Inquest)	14	6	20

(2) Mortality in Relation to Season :

		Total num- ber of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths under One Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
January	..	69	20.44	3	61
February..	..	58	17.18	6	123
March	.. ..	43	12.74	3	61
April	.. ..	42	12.44	5	102
May	.. ..	36	10.66	1	20
June	.. ..	35	10.37	3	61
July	.. ..	30	8.88	2	41
August	.. ..	36	10.66	2	41
September	..	31	9.18	2	41
October	.. ..	49	14.51	3	61
November	..	34	10.07	—	—
December	..	38	11.25	3	61
		501	12.37	33	56

(3) Ward Distribution of Deaths :

		Wards.						Total.
Age Groups.		Barton.	Castle	Hougham.	River.	St. Bar- tholo- mew's.	Town and Pier.	
Under 1 year	..	2	8	3	6	7	6	32
1 and under 5	..	—	1	3	3	3	2	12
5 do. 15	..	—	—	4	1	2	2	9
15 do. 25	..	1	6	—	4	2	4	17
25 do. 65	..	21	28	31	19	29	30	158
65 and upwards		43	68	41	47	28	46	273
		67	111	82	80	71	90	501

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE DURING 1937.

	Total Cases Notified									Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.								Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 population		Attack Rate per 1000 population	
	1 yr.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	1 yr.			1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and over.	Dover		Eng. & Wales	Dover	Eng. & Wales	
Small-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00			
Diphtheria ..	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	1.49			
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	5	36	6	1	—	—	49	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.21	2.33			
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pneumonia ..	1	6	6	5	2	4	10	3	36	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.87	1.36			
Erysipelas ..	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	3	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.37			
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Tuberculosis :																								
(a) Pulmonary :																								
Males ..	—	—	—	—	9	11	6	—	26	*11	—	—	1	2	8	5	1	17	—	—	—			
Females ..	—	—	—	—	4	10	1	—	15	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	—	12	—	—	—			
Total ..	—	—	—	—	13	21	7	—	41	11	—	—	2	4	13	9	1	29	0.71	—	—			
(b) Non-Pulmonary																								
Males ..	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—			
Females ..	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	8	—	—	—			
Total ..	—	1	2	7	—	3	1	1	15	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	10	0.24	—	—			
Grand Total ..	2	7	16	59	28	35	22	7	176	74	—	—	1	4	2	3	7	42	—	—	—			

* 11 Borough cases ; 5 other cases were admitted under the Kent County Council Scheme. † 3 deaths occurred amongst notified Pneumonia cases. The 28 other tabulated pneumonia deaths were from non-notified cases. 0.00 indicates that the cases were too few to give a rate of 0.005.

(1)

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS.

	Barton.		Castle.		Hougham.		River.		St. Bart's.		Town and Pier.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ..	9	—	3	—	10	—	6	—	13	—	8	—	49	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	13	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	8	—
Pneumonia ..	4	—	5	1	11	1	9	1	5	—	2	—	36	3
Erysipelas ..	1	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	12	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	3	2	5	4	12	3	7	7	9	8	5	5	41	29
„ Non-Pulmonary	1	—	3	2	6	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	15	10

MALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.											Total at 31/12/37	Civil Status		Sputum Positive Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Existing.	House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room. Bed.		Had Sanatorium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—1		Md.	Sgls.					Room.	Bed.	
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
10-15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	—	5	—	1	5	1	4	2	1	1
15-20 ..	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	14	5	1	13	1	7	6	2	5	8	2	2
20-25 ..	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	12	1	2	10	2	2	3	—	5	7	2	5
25-35 ..	1	—	2	—	3	3	2	2	4	29	5	14	15	7	4	9	3	17	12	1	10
35-45 ..	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	24	4	16	8	6	3	5	3	16	14	3	12
45-55 ..	3	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	3	21	4	16	5	7	1	1	—	14	12	3	7
55-65 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	3	6	2	1	3	—	—	6	3	—	—
65+ ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	5	2	1	1
Total	11	2	5	2	9	11	9	10	14	25	23	59	62	25	21	30	10	73	61	15	37

FEMALES.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/37	Civil Status		Sputum		House Damp.	Bedroom Sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room.		Bed.	Had Sanatorium treatment.
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—1	Md.	Sgle.	Positive. Tubercle Bacilli.	Cases in Family. Exist-ing.						
-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	8	—	2	—	4	6	2	1	—
15-20 ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	6	1	2	—	6	2	2	3	—
20-25 ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	3	11	2	3	1	11	7	1	6	—
25-35 ..	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	2	4	10	10	3	7	—	14	5	3	5	—
35-45 ..	—	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	3	3	12	2	3	3	—	11	4	3	4	—
45-55 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
55-65 ..	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	—	3	1	5	6	—	1	—
65+ ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	4	4	—	1	—
Total	6	5	1	3	4	8	9	9	10	10	14	40	39	11	20	2	57	35	12	21	

MALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/37		Civil Status		Tuberculosis of:			Exist- ing.	Cases in family		House Damp.	Bed- room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room. Bed.	Had Sanatorium Treatment.		
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	—	Md.	Sgle.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.	Fatal.		Damp.							
-1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-5	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	2	2	—	3	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	—
10-15	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	1	9	—	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	—
15-20	..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
20-25	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
35-45	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	5	3	6	23	2	21	5	6	12	4	8	2	11	4	5	7	—	7

FEMALES.

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Age Group.	Years since Notification.										Total at 31/12/37	Civil Status		Tuberculosis of :		Cases in family		House Damp.	Bed-room sunny.	Patient occupying separate Room, Bed.	Had Sanatorium Treatment.		
	10+	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		—	Md.	Sgls.	Bones.	Glands.	Other forms.					Exist- ing.	Fatal.
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
2-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	7	—	7	—	6	1	2	4	2	1		
10-15	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	2		
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—		
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1		
25-35	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	2	—	2	2	1		
35-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—		
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—		
Total ..	1	—	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	6	24	3	21	6	9	9	5	1	12	8	4	7

New Cases and Mortality in 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.		All Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
0—	..	..	—	1
1—	..	..	—	4
5—	..	..	1	1
10—	..	..	1	—
15—	..	..	2	1
20—	..	..	2	1
25	..	..	5	—
35—	..	..	8	2
45—	..	..	5	—
55—	..	..	4	—
65+	..	..	1	—
	—	—	—	—
	41	15	29	10
	—	—	—	—

Institutional Treatment : The treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a special block at the Isolation Hospital, under agreement with the Kent County Council was continued in 1937.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 : No action was necessary in 1937 in regard to any employee in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 : No action as to compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to hospital was taken during the year.

(2) Diarrhoea and Enteritis

Deaths at under one year of age = 4.

(3) Influenza.

	Influenza.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
Deaths	18	31	33
Death-rate per 1,000 of population ..	0.44	0.76	0.81

(4) Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927

No cases of Malaria were notified in the town during the year.

Thirty-six cases of Primary Pncumonia were notified under the Regulations, of which 3 terminated fatally.

(5) Annual Statement of cases of Tuberculosis

Cases on Register.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(a)	Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at 1st January, 1937	117	97	29	22
(b)	Number of Cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time during year	24	17	6	9
(c)	Restored to Register	1	3	—	—
(d)	Added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	8	3	1	3
(e)	Cases removed from Register during year	29	41	13	10
(f)	Cases on Register at end of 1937 . .	121	79	23	24

Of the cases actually notified during 1937, 8 cases of pulmonary and 3 of other forms of tuberculosis died before the end of the year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis in 1937, 6, or 15.3 %, were those of cases not notified in the Borough.

The special system of tabulation adopted in the department in 1929 was continued, and enabled the following analyses to be made of the particulars regarding the cases at the close of 1937 :

(6)—a

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Summary of Patients Treated during the Year 1937.

	Category.	In Hospital, 31-12-36.	Admitted in 1937.	Total.	Cases Discharged in 1937.	Deaths in 1937.	Remaining in Hospital 31-12-37.
Scarlet	Borough	1	43	44	42	—	2
Fever	Dover Rural	1	4	5	5	—	—
	Military	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Bridge-Blean	—					
	Rural		1	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria	Borough	—	8	8	6	—	2
	Dover Rural	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Military	—	5	5	5	—	—
	Port	—	1	1	1	—	—
Puerperal	Borough	—	5	5	5	—	—
Pyrexia	County	—	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	Borough	—	4	4	4	—	—
Pneumonia	Borough	—	2	2	1	1	—
	Port	—	1	1	—	1	—
German	Borough	—	3	3	3	—	—
Measles							
Chickenpox	Borough	—	3	3	3	—	—
Whooping	Borough	—	9	9	8	1	—
Cough	Military	—	1	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
Neonatorum							
Paratyphoid	Bridge-Blean						
Fever	Rural	—	1	1	1	—	—
Scabies	Borough	—	6	6	6	—	—
Dermatitis	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Port	—	1	1	1	—	—
Urticaria	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Dover Rural	—	1	1	1	—	—
Malaria	Port	—	2	2	2	—	—
Acute Polio- encephalitis	Bridge-Blean Rural	—	1	1	1	—	—
Observation	Borough	—	9	9	9	—	—
	Staff	—	5	5	5	—	—
	Dover Rural	—	4	4	4	—	—
	Bridge-Blean						
	Rural	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Port	—	1	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	Borough	3	11	14	6	1	7
K.C.C.	Others	6	5	11	6	3	2
Orthopaedic	Borough	—	1	1	1	—	—
Totals		11	145	156	133	8	15

(6) (b) **Summary of Total Cases treated during 1937:**

			County,	Borough,	Dover		Bridge-Bleau		Port.	Military.	Total
					Rural.	Rural.					
Scarlet Fever	..	—	44	5	1	—	1	51			
Diphtheria	..	..	—	8	1	—	1	5	15		
Puerperal Pyrexia			1	5	—	—	—	—	6		
Erysipelas	..	..	—	4	—	—	—	—	4		
Pneumonia	..	..	—	2	—	—	1	—	3		
German Measles	..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Chicken Pox	..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Whooping Cough	..	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	10		
Ophthalmia											
Neonatorum		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Paratyphoid Fever		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Scabies	..	..	—	6	—	—	—	—	6		
Dermatitis	..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2		
Urticaria	..	..	—	1	1	—	—	—	2		
Malaria	..	..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2		
Acute Polioen-											
cephalitis	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1		
Observation	..	—	14	4	1	1	—	—	20		
Tuberculosis	..	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	25		
Orthopaedic	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
<hr/>											
		12	116	11	4	6	7	156			
<hr/>											

(6) (c) **Treatment in Hospital :****Scarlet Fever.**

In the Annual Reports for some years past, the subject of the serum treatment of Scarlet Fever in the Isolation Hospital has been reviewed in detail.

Up to 1925 it was the routine practice in the Hospital to use in acute cases an antistreptococcal serum (scarlatina), or the polyvalent streptococcal serum.

The following tables show the data to the end of 1937 :—

TABLE A.

Average number of Days in Hospital.

Year.		RECOVERY CASES ONLY.				ALL CASES.	
		Treated with Serum.		Treated without Serum.		Including Deaths	
		No. of Cases.	Days.	No. of Cases.	Days.	Total Cases,	Days.
1921	..	20	42.60	98	38.58	118	39.26
1922	..	16	46.62	40	40.42	56	42.19
1923	..	20	44.60	15	43.86	36	43.30
1924	..	28	42.76	32	39.34	60	40.90
1925	..	12	49.83	24	40.41	36	43.55
1926	..	10	40.80	44	34.63	54	35.77

In 1926, testing of the new serum began with the result that the average stay in hospital was 35 days, while for the last ten years the results are :—

				Total Cases.	Average Days in Hospital.
1927	..	..	..	112	27
1928	..	..	..	105	26
1929	..	..	..	87	23
1930	..	..	..	58	26
1931	..	..	..	37	29
1932	..	..	..	18	29
1933	..	..	..	68	29
1934	..	..	..	170	26
1935	..	..	..	46	27
1936	..	..	..	51	25
1937	..	..	..	49	25

These averages are for all cases admitted, but serum is only given to those patients who still have a rash on admission, or if the rash has gone, who still have a temperature.

The numbers admitted to hospital are comparatively small, but they are about 87 % of all the cases in the area which the hospital serves, a combined population at the census of 50,123.

The majority of the cases had serum rash, even when desensitised. The general serum rash responded well to adrenalin. Some cases showed cardiac slowing and arrhythmia. All those tested for haemolytic streptococci were found negative at the end of three weeks. There were no return cases.

In one household a child with enlarged tonsils and adenoids had these removed, and developed scarlet fever within two days, although a swab taken some days before the operation gave negative results. Through home and hospital contacts after operation, this one case gave rise to three secondary ones.

TABLE B.

		Treated with Serum.											Treated without Serum.										
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937		
1.	Cases treated	..	85	76	54	32	15	58	163	42	51	42	20	11	4	5	3	10	7	4	-	7	
2.	No. with complica- tions	..	12	13	12	15	3	18	84	17	4	10	2	3	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	
Average days in Hospital		..	34.3	30.5	35.5	39.3	40.0	36.2	28.4	31.2	26.8	33.8	35.0	44.7	55.0	28.5	-	41.0	-	31.5	-	24.0	
3.	No. with no compli- cations	..	73	63	42	17	12	40	79	25	47	32	18	8	3	3	3	8	7	2	-	5	
Average days in Hospital		..	23.7	21.5	22.4	22.5	25.4	27.3	26.4	23.9	25.4	22.7	30.1	22.9	22.7	25.0	24.0	24.6	21.7	28.0	-	21.0	

Diphtheria.

Average number of Days in Hospital.

Year.	Recovery Cases.		Total Clinical Cases.		"Carriers."	
	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.
1922	46	29.56	53	25.90	1	47.00
1923	33	29.39	33	29.39	11	31.45
1924	16	18.87	16	18.87	2	12.00
1925	14	33.07	16	29.93	2	36.50
1926	23	45.60	23	45.60	3	51.00
1927	51	48.76	54	48.01	9	36.77
1928	87	37.46	91	35.97	27	26.37
1929	115	31.89	119	31.01	38	36.71
1930	62	30.23	64	28.85	22	35.29
1931	41	49.19	44	46.72	24	24.60
1932	34	36.50	35	35.50	23	24.50
1933	5	52.00	5	52.00	5	29.54
1934	19	24.84	19	24.84	2	59.50
1935	16	38.25	17	36.05	13	22.84
1936	7	39.60	7	39.60	3	17.60
1937	15	33.46	15	33.46	—	—

Diphtheria antitoxin is given to all clinical cases admitted to the Hospital, and the average number of units used per case was :—

Year.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Units	12,000	13,000	9,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000

Year	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Units	12,000	13,000	17,000	19,500	19,400	18,000	22,000	34,000

It is gratifying to find that the local incidence and severity of this disease has greatly diminished, and that there were no deaths. Schick testing and immunisation, commenced in 1930, has materially contributed to this condition. Comparison with previous records since 1920 will be a measure of this progress :—

Year.	Hospital Cases.	Deaths.	Average days in Hospital.	Attack rate per 1000 of population.	Case mortality on total cases.	
1921	114	7	36.33	2.58	Borough :	6.4
					Rural :	5.0
1925	16	2	33.07	0.49		12.5
1929	135	4	31.89	2.67		2.9
1933	6	—	52.00	0.09		—
1937	15	—	33.46	0.32		—

To think of the complicated series of cases one dealt with in the autumn of 1920, where paresis of the diaphragm, paresis of the heart, cardiac vomiting and general paresis were often seen, while cases of sudden heart failure and laryngeal obstruction were only too often encountered, and to compare one's experience in recent years would almost lead one to think a different disease had grown up. The gravis bacillus has surely not materialised in Dover since 1930.

D.—GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BOROUGH.

(a) Staff :

(i) Medical :

- *A. B. McMASTER, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port ; School Medical Officer ; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Whole time. Deputy Medical Officer of Health ; Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *E. KEAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Whole time. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *D. V. HAGUE, B.M., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Whole time. Temporary appointment from 5th April, 1937, to 31st August, 1937. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- *Lt.-Col. A. E. B. JONES, M.D., B.A.O., R.A.M.C. (ret.). Part time appointment from 23rd September, 1937. Assistant Medical Officer of Health ; Medical Inspector of Aliens.

(ii) Others :

- *Mr. J. G. B. WHORWELL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port from 1st January, 1937. (*Vice* Mr. R. W. A. Pryer, retired 31st December, 1936.)
- *Mr. A. J. CUCKNEY, Cert. R.S.I., S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- *Mr. B. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.
- *Mr. F. W. BROMLEY, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Promoted to District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector from 1st June, 1937.
- THOMAS CLYDE, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. Part time. Veterinary Inspector.
- E. M. HAWKINS, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.
- *Miss E. BARKER, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).
- *Miss A. C. BROWN, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties). Resigned 28th February, 1937.
- *Miss F. GRAY, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss E. M. CASTLE, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

*Miss G. O'DONOUGHUE, C.M.B. and General Training. Health Visitor's Certificate. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties) from 1st March, 1937.

*Mrs. K. A. WALKER, C.M.B., and General Training. Whole time. Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection. From 11th October, 1937. (*Vice* Miss F. S. Packard, retired 30th September, 1937.)

*Miss D. HENSON, General Training. Part time. Assistant Nurse, Aliens Medical Inspection.

Miss E. HOLLOWAY, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.

*Mr. P. K. HOGGIN. Whole time. Chief Clerk.

Mr. C. N. AUSTIN. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.

Mr. B. Epton. Whole time. Second Clerk, from 8th March, 1937. (*Vice* Miss Taylor, transferred to School Medical section).

Mr. E. J. ROGERS. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section.

* Contributions received towards salaries under Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

(b) **Nursing in the Home :** The Town Nursing Association was re-organised in affiliation with the Kent County Association and the Queen's Institute for District Nursing at the end of 1935, and the full scheme has been in operation since 1936.

(c) **Midwives :** On the 28th January, 1937, in view of the Midwives Act, 1936, the Town Council made a further application to the Ministry of Health for an Order making the Council the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough under the Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1936. This application was refused by the Minister of Health on 27th April, 1937. In consequence, the Kent County Council remain the Supervising Authority in the Borough for the purposes of these Acts.

The establishment of a salaried Midwives Service in the Borough, under the Midwives Act, 1936, by the Kent County Council, as Local Supervising Authority, came into effect on the 1st September, 1937. Seven salaried Midwives are employed, one of whom acts as area organizer. Only three of the nine midwives, who were formerly in private practice in the Borough, were engaged under the Scheme. Of the other six, five retired on compensation under the provisions of the Act, and the other left the Borough.

There are thus in the Borough seven whole-time salaried midwives and 11 nurses holding the C.M.B. certificate who are on the staffs of Public Institutions in the town.

(d) Laboratory Facilities :

Total pathological specimens examined at the County Laboratory during 1937 = 638.

Results.			
	No. Submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria---			
From notified cases ..	50	19	31
From contacts and sus- pected cases ..	227	1	226
Enteric Fever	12	—	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	196	45	151
Ringworm of Scalp ..	4	3	1
Haemolytic Streptococci ..	126	31	95
Other Specimens ..	23	5	18
	<hr/> 638 <hr/>	<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 534 <hr/>

In addition, 9 samples of undesignated milk, and 51 specimens of designated milk, were sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

(c) Legislation in Force : The Adoptive Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force locally are as shown in p. 10 of the Annual Report for 1930, with the addition of :—

	Date.
Byelaws in respect of Houses-let-in-Lodgings	30th October, 1934
„ in respect of Slaughter-houses	9th November, 1936
„ in respect of Markets	26th January, 1937
„ in respect of Public Bathing	23rd February, 1937

The Town Council adopted the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, as from 1st October, 1936.

(f) Hospital Accommodation : As described in pp. 10 to 15 of Annual Report for 1930.

(g) Ambulance Facilities : There are two modern ambulances for use in connection with the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals, and also a small van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.

(h) Mortuary : The new public mortuary brought into use from January, 1933, is well situated, well designed, and affords sufficient accommodation for local needs. The following are details as to its use in 1937.

Bodies brought to Mortuary—

From Borough	18
From Port	6
Military	—

Cases in which Post Mortems were
carried out—

Borough cases	17
Port cases	4
Military cases	—

21

(i) **Sera and Vaccines :** Arrangements for the supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin, Scarlet Fever Streptococcal Antitoxin, and any other sera reasonably necessary to medical practitioners in the town, were continued, and utilised to a considerable extent.

(j) **Propaganda :** A lecture to women was arranged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in the Town Hall on the 25th November, when Dame Louise McIlroy, D.B.E., Croix de Guerre, M.D., D.Sc., spoke on "The Health and Nutrition of the Expectant Mother." The lecture was accompanied by an exhibit of wax model diets, and was much appreciated.

The two remaining poster hoardings taken over by the Local Authority from the former Empire Marketing Board were fully utilised during 1937, eleven different sets of posters being exhibited.

From October the Local Authority also fully co-operated in the "National Campaign to Encourage the Wider use of the Health Services," initiated by the Minister of Health, the outdoor and indoor posters, mounted showcards, bookmarks, etc., being effectively utilised. Head Teachers were also encouraged to give "talks" to scholars on the subject matter dealt with each month. The Campaign was continued into 1938.

E.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **Sanitary Circumstances :**

(i) **Water Supply :** From Corporation Works as described in page 17 of the Annual Report for 1930. Delivery during 1937 = 478,159,639 gallons. During the year mains were extended in Whinless Road.

A scheme comprising renewal of machinery and alteration to buildings at the pumping station, and construction of a large new service reservoir, has been prepared, and it is anticipated that a substantial portion of the work will be carried out in 1938.

Outlying portions of the Borough covered by the extension of the boundary in 1934 are served by the East Kent District Water Company's mains.

There are 27 houses in the Borough not connected with the public mains. Of these—

- 14 have well water (from 6 wells).
- 11 have rain-water tanks.
- 2 have spring water.

The well water supplying one house was found, on bacteriological examination, to be unsatisfactory. Action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 140 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and an order obtained from the Magistrates prohibiting the use of the water for human consumption. The appropriate procedure under Section 138 of the Act, for securing a supply from the Corporation mains, was put in operation.

The other wells and tank supplies are being kept under observation and tested both chemically and bacteriologically from time to time.

Arrangements have been made for monthly chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Corporation supply, and the following show the most recent results.

All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon :—

Description or number of sample	“ From Public Supply.”
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green-blue.
Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.75.
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.47
Ammonia	0.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0022
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0.008
Hardness before boiling (total)	18.6
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	4.6
Total solid matter	24.71
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Slight and unimportant.
Metallic Impregnation (Copper, Lead, Zinc)	None.

REMARKS.

The above results are very satisfactory throughout and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation. The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

Description of Sample.	No. of organisms per c.c. capable of growth on Agar at :		B. Coli. (Presumptive)	Other Tests.
	37°C.	22°C.		
Water from tap—Municipal Offices, Brook House (Cor- poration supply) ..	o	o	Absent in 100 ccs.	—

(ii) **River :** One river—the Dour—flows through the town and receives careful attention to prevent nuisance therefrom.

(iii) **Drainage and Sewerage :** Main sewerage system, discharging into sea, as described in 1930 survey report. The soil and surface water sewers in Elms Vale Road and Lewisham Road were extended in 1937.

(iv) **Closet Accommodation :** The Senior Sanitary Inspector reports that there are in the Borough, as extended on the 1st April, 1934 :—

Some 10,034 premises with w.c.'s connected with the main sewers ;

56 dwelling-houses with w.c.'s connected to cesspools ;

37 dwelling-houses with pail-closets.

(v) **Scavenging and Disposal of House Refuse :** Since 1931, when the Corporation's house refuse dump was extended, the " controlled tipping " method of disposal has been in force with satisfactory results.

House refuse is collected thrice a week and conveyed to the above land, which is now within the extended Borough.

(b) **Sanitary Inspections of District :**

Mr. Whorwell, Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows :—

Number and Nature of Inspections during year :

Nature.	Inspections and Visits.
Dwelling-houses	6,128
Dwelling-houses measured for " permitted numbers "	2,412
Slaughterhouses	1,466
Bakehouses	155
Under Shops Act	154
Fried Fish Shops	141
Places where food is sold or prepared ..	1,242
Cowsheds and Dairies	179
Premises where animals are kept ..	33
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10
Common Lodging-houses	26
Marine Stores	12
Houses-let-in-lodgings	6
Public Institutions	60
Infectious disease inquiries	115
Factories and Workshops	145
Smoke Observations	28
Miscellaneous	568
Total	12,880

Number of Notices served during the year :

Informal Notices (including 32 notices to comply with the requirements of Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936 ..	617
Statutory Notices (Housing)	2
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts) ..	63
Statutory Notices (Bye-laws)	1
Total	683

Result of Service of Notices :

Notices actually served during 1937	683
Notices standing over from 1936	234
Total	917
Total notices complied with	650
Informal Notices cancelled by Statutory Notices	22
Old outstanding Notices revised—Number lapsed and ineffective owing to demolition of premises or other reasons ..	163
Notices standing over at the end of 1937 ..	82
Total	917

Conditions remedied :

Defective drainage repaired	183
Structural repairs executed	197
Premises cleansed, limewashed, etc. ..	89
Premises ventilated	14
Defective sanitary fittings repaired ..	109
Dangerous structures remedied	6
Offensive accumulations removed	22
Defective paving repaired	56
Nuisances from dampness abated	134
Breach of Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders abated	6
Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals abated	4
Nuisances from Vans abated	1
Smoke Nuisances abated	2
Miscellaneous matters dealt with	42
Total	865

Premises and Occupations which are controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations :

Slaughterhouses	11
Common Lodging-houses	3
Farms used for the production of milk ..	5
Other premises used as dairies	34
Tents and Vans	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	—

The Offensive trades in the Borough are :—

Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Fried Fish Shops	23

including 8 Fried Fish Shops, the consent for which expires annually.

These are regularly inspected and action taken where necessary. There are no Knackers' Yards in the Borough.

Shops Act, 1934 :

The 154 inspections of shops were carried out in respect of ventilation, temperature, and sanitary accommodation, and 7 informal notices were issued in regard to sanitary accommodation 5 of which were complied with during the year.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops :**(Milk and Dairies Order, 1926) :**

The registrations standing at the end of the year were :—

<i>Premises.</i>	Premises used as dairies.. ..	39
<i>Persons.</i>	Producers of milk	4
	Retail purveyors whose premises are within the Borough.. ..	34
	Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the Borough	30

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision and the provisions of the Order found to be complied with. The few unregistered premises where milk is sold in sealed bottles were also kept under observation, and no action found to be required.

At the close of the year there were 171 milch cows in the Borough.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 :

Four milk Vendors were cautioned by order of the Local Authority for failure to have their names and addresses inscribed on their trade vehicles, and the omission was rectified.

Milk Act, 1934, and Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :

Two milk vendors were also cautioned by order of the Local Authority for retailing milk in bottles which were so labelled as to convey the idea that the Vendors were retailing " Accredited " milk, for which they held no licence. The use of these bottles was discontinued.

Common Lodging-houses :

Three. Two of the original five were demolished during 1937 in connection with slum clearance. The existing premises are registered for 12 months from 1st January in each year.

Slaughterhouses :

There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough. The private premises on the register at the end of 1937 were:—

Registered	5
Licensed	6
	<hr/>
	11
	<hr/>

Killing also takes place at a Public Institution, the meat being inspected as a routine by the Sanitary Inspector.

Disinfection :

During the year—

951 rooms were disinfected.

(c) **Swimming Baths :** The sea water swimming baths owned by the Corporation are kept under careful supervision by the Borough Engineer. A chemical preparation is used daily as a precautionary measure, and the water bacteriologically examined from time to time. There are no privately owned baths in the Borough.

(d) **Eradication of Bed Bugs :**

		Houses found to be—	
		Infested.	Disinfested by Department.
(1)			
	(a) Council Houses ..	12	12
	(b) Other Houses ..	82	82
		—	—
		94	94
		—	—

(2) Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs :

Orthodichlorobenzine, sulphur dioxide or zaldecide, according to circumstances.

(3) Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses :

Furniture and household effects from Slum Clearance Areas are removed in a container van by a Contractor, and subjected to fumigation by hydrocyanic acid gas. Bedding and clothing are dealt with in the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

(4) Routine work carried out by Inspectorial Staff. In the case of re-housing in connection with slum clearance, the disinfection is executed by a Contractor, and is described in the Housing Section of this report.

(5) The twelve Corporation houses found to be infested were not occupied by tenants from Slum Clearance Areas. Arrangements have now been made for the Sanitary Inspectors to visit and report on the condition of Corporation houses, and to take whatever action may appear to be necessary in regard to proposed new tenants for houses owned by the Authority.

Periodical visits are made by the Senior Sanitary Inspector to houses in which tenants from Clearance Areas have been re-housed, and he reports as follows :—

“ With regard to the transference of the slum population to new houses from the Clearance Areas for which Orders have been confirmed, I am more than satisfied with the way these tenants are keeping their new houses. There is generally an attachment and feeling of pride in the home, which never existed previously, owing to the degrading conditions in which these people lived. This attitude is especially noticeable amongst the younger families. There is an earnest endeavour by all to reform, although in a very few cases (probably due to poverty) the progress is not so pronounced as one would wish.”

Bakehouses :

" Factory " Bakehouses	16
Workshop do.	29

of which a factory and two workshops are underground, and are certified.

(e) Factories and Workshops :

Annual statistical return submitted to the Secretary of State :—

(i) Inspections :

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	84	12	—
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	192	46	—
Workplaces (other than Out- workers' premises)	22	1	—
	<hr/> 298 <hr/>	<hr/> 59 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

(ii) Defects found in Factories and Workplaces :

	Number of Defects :		Number of Offences	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
<i>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	32	29	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	5	4	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (insufficient, unsuitable or defective)	19	12	—	—
Other Nuisances	19	11	—	—
	<hr/> 75 <hr/>	<hr/> 56 <hr/>		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(iii) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108) :

Nil.

(iv) Registered Workshops :

Workshops on register (s. 131) at end of year.					Number.
Workshop Bakehouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29
Workshops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	184
Workplaces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<hr/>223 <hr/>

(v) Outworkers' Lists :

Twenty-seven lists were received, referring to 17 outworkers.

(f) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :

Rodents caught in Town area on birdlime or in traps during the year :—

Brown rats	..	..	..	..	..	1,673
Black rats	..	..	..	..	..	—
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	653
						—
						2,326
						—

ROUTINE PROCEDURE : During Rat Week notices were posted throughout the Borough.

The Clayton machine, with the services of the Rat Catcher, was hired by the Military Authorities, and used by them at the Castle, under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is of considerable value to the Town in limiting the entry of rats from the outlying Borough.

All complaints as to the prevalence of rats were followed up, as a result of which a number of defective drains were made good, and nesting places of rats eliminated.

The Corporation laystall at Coombe was inspected, but no action was found to be necessary, chiefly owing to the system of "controlled tipping" in force.

Barium biscuits and Birdlime to the value of £1 1s. 0d. were sold to the public.

Rat destruction in the Port Area is dealt with in Section I. of this report.

(g) Prosecutions :

Only one prosecution was instituted by the Department in 1937, this being in connection with a breach of the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930. The details are recorded in the Port Section of this report.

F.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**(1) General Infantile Mortality :**

						Rate per 1,000 live Births.
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	58
Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	62
Smaller Towns (including Dover)	..	..	..	..	..	55
Dover	..	..	..	..	..	56

(2) **Infant Mortality Rates at various ages :**

	Under 1 week.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total Infantile Mortality.
1937 ..	27.35	29.06	8.55	3.42	15.38	56.41

Deaths of Infants under one year from various diseases per 1,000 births :—

1 Whooping-cough ..	1.71	1 Marasmus ..	..	1.71
1 Tubercular Meningitis	1.71	2 Injury at birth ..	..	3.42
1 Bronchitis ..	1.71	4 Atelectasis ..	..	6.84
5 Broncho-pneumonia	8.55	1 Overlying ..	..	1.71
4 Gastro-enteritis, etc.	6.84	1 Convulsions ..	..	1.71
12 Premature birth	20.51			

(3) **Stillbirths :**

Of the total births registered in 1937, 20 were stillborn. Had all the births been of living children, the birth rate would have been 14.94. The proportion of stillbirths was 0.49 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.60 in England and Wales. The rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 33.05.

(4) **Particulars of Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children :**

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
2 days ..	M.	Prematurity
6 months ..	M.	Diarrhoea
8 months ..	F.	Broncho-pneumonia

(5) **Maternal Mortality :**

The following tabular statement is of interest on this subject :—

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still- births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1917	6	868	not avail-	6.91	—
1918	4	793	able	5.04	—
1919	3	917	„	3.27	—
1920	8	1117	26	7.17	7.00
1921	3	932	33	3.22	3.11
1922	3	829	31	3.62	3.49
1923	3	875	18	3.43	3.36
1924	2	848	16	2.36	2.31
1925	1	805	19	1.24	1.21
1926	3	748	27	4.01	3.87
Total	36	8732	170	—	
Average				4.12	

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	Registered.		Maternal Death-rate.	
		Living Births.	Still-births.	per 1,000 living births.	per 1,000 living and stillbirths combined.
1927	3	778	23	3.84	3.74
1928	2	753	28	2.66	2.56
1929	4	650	22	6.15	5.95
1930	3	663	32	4.52	4.31
1931	2	675	34	2.96	2.82
1932	2	643	28	3.11	2.98
1933	1	608	21	1.64	1.58
1934	1	659	27	1.51	1.45
1935	2	668	33	2.99	2.85
1936	2	633	34	3.16	2.99
Total	22	6730	282	—	—
Average				3.27	3.14
1937	1	585	20	1.71	1.65

The rate for England and Wales in 1937 was .. 3.11

The cause of the Maternal death was :—

- (a) Peritonitis.
- (b) Cæsarian section.
- (c) Placenta prævia.

(6) Ophthalmia Neonatorum :

Cases 1937 :

Notified.	Treated :		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

(7) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia :

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified.

Eight cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported, five of which were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. One of the cases arose in a Maternity Home.

(8) Notification of Births Acts :

(a) Notifications :

Single living births ..	..	..	..	534
Twin living births ..	..	..	..	6
Stillbirths ..	..	..	..	20
				—
				560
				—

NOTE.—The total registered stillbirths corrected for inward and outward transfers were 20.

(b) Births registered by Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough (corrected by inward and outward transfers) = 585

(c) Of the notifications received 478, or 85%, were from midwives, and 82, or 15%, from doctors and others.

(d) Births registered by local registrar as actually occurring within the Borough (irrespective of parents' permanent places of residence)=563. Of these, 98% were notified to the Public Health Department prior to registration.

(9) **Home Visiting :**

Records of Health Visitors' work :—

(a)	First visits paid to living children ..	585	
	Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths	18	
		—	603
(b)	Revisits :—		
	(i) Infants under 1 year	2042	
	(ii) Infants 1–5 years	3232	
	(iii) Visits <i>re</i> Infantile Mortality ..	20	
		—	5294
(c)	Visits <i>re</i> expectant mothers		170
(d)	Visits <i>re</i> Milk Order		34
(e)	Visits <i>re</i> Midwives Act (on behalf of County Council)		13
(f)	Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..		4
(g)	Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Pyrexia		8
(h)	Visits <i>re</i> Blind Persons		—
(i)	Visits <i>re</i> Orthopædics		21
			—
	Total		6147
			—
	Lost visits		464
	Houses visited		2251
			—

(10) **Welfare Centre :**

(A) **Infants' Clinic :** The Centre was open three afternoons a week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Attendance for Weighing and Nursing advice :—

(i)	Infants under 1 year on register for first time ..	264
(ii)	Infants 1–5 years on register for first time ..	83
(iii)	Infants and children who attended last year ..	407
		—
	Total on Register	754
		—

Of this number 491 mothers brought 1 child
 107 „ 2 children
 15 „ 3 children
 1 „ 4 children

Total number of mothers=614.

(iv)	Number of sessions	153
(v)	Total attendances	5198
(vi)	Average per session	33

(B) Medical Consultations :

Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	50
Number of cases seen by M.O.	..	..	..	..	446
(a) New cases for 1937—under 1 year	..				208
1–5 years	..				87
					— 295
(b) Old cases	..	..	..	..	151
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	922
Average attendance per Session	..	..			18

(C) Pre-natal Clinic :

Number of mothers seen by Medical Officer—

New patients	..	..	..	..	..	65
Old patients	..	..	..	..	..	20
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	85
						—
Number of Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	36
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	151

Summary of cases seen—

(a) Ante-natal :

No gestation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Normal pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	45
Pregnancy complicated by—						
Oral Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	20
Disorders of—						
Digestive system	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cardio-vascular system	..	..	..	..	..	—
Genito-Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	2
Respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	1
Contracted pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	8
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	83

(b) Post-natal :

Oral Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colpotomy	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						85
						—

Of the 83 cases under (a) above, 9 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital under the Committee's Maternity Beds Scheme for treatment of complications.

(D) Mothercraft : Classes in Mothercraft were not conducted in 1937.

(E) Home Helps : The scheme was continued as outlined in the 1930 report. The total liability per annum accepted amounts to £20, and any excess beyond this figure is defrayed from the funds of the Ladies' Voluntary Committee.

During 1937 the total amount spent was £20 and the mothers helped 21, of whom

- 1 mother was helped for 3 weeks.
- 16 mothers were helped for 2 weeks.
- 4 mothers were helped for 1 week.

(F) **Necessitous Milk Scheme :** (a) Only Tuberculin Tested Milk was accepted under the M.C.W. Assisted Milk Scheme, and was supplied by licensed retailers at 2d. per quart above the current retail price of ordinary milk up to 1st October, 1937. From that date, however, the Milk Marketing Board, for the first time, fixed the minimum retail price of Tuberculin Tested milk, and the Authority decided to adhere to that price in future for milk supplied under their scheme, as follows :—

During October	8d. per quart.
November to February	8½d. „
March and April ..	8d. „
May, June and July ..	7d. „
August and September	8d. „

(b) **Scale :** The scale amended as from the 1st January, 1935, as shown below, continued in this form during 1937 :—

Scale.		Income per week after deduction of rent.		Applicant to pay per quart-
A.	..	2/6 and under	..	½d.
B.	..	2/7 and not over 3/6	..	1d.
C.	..	3/7 and not over 4/6	..	2d.
D.	..	4/7 and not over 6/-	..	3d.

Balance of cost payable by the Authority.

(c) Number of persons supplied each month :—

			Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children.	Total.
January	..	..	3	13	30	46
February	..	..	3	10	37	50
March	..	..	2	10	39	51
April	..	..	1	10	30	41
May	..	..	—	7	26	33
June	..	..	1	4	24	29
July	..	..	2	4	27	33
August	..	..	—	3	23	26
September	..	..	3	1	29	33
October	..	..	6	6	30	42
November	..	..	9	8	33	50
December	..	..	7	10	40	57

(d) **Analysis of Cases :**

Number of individual families assisted	100
Number having dried milk in lieu of fresh ..	15

The applications were in respect of

Expectant mothers	15
Nursing mothers	22
Children under 18 months	44
Children 18 months to 3 years	34
Children 3 to 5 years	7
	—
	122
	—

Families supplied under Scale " A "	..	..	2
" " " B "	..	..	6
" " " C "	..	..	32
" " " D "	..	..	60
			<hr/>
			100
			<hr/>

The circumstances of the parents of the families assisted were

Employed	..	..	..	..	..	24
Drawing Unemployment Benefit				..	..	39
" Unemployment Assistance					..	12
" Public Assistance		..		..	..	22
" Pension, Sick Benefit, etc.			..	..		3
						<hr/>
						100
						<hr/>

Families assisted for 12 months	..	..	7
" " 11 "	..	..	1
" " 10 "	..	..	6
" " 9 "	..	..	2
" " 8 "	..	..	3
" " 7 "	..	..	4
" " 6 "	..	..	6
" " 5 "	..	..	5
" " 4 "	..	..	6
" " 3 "	..	..	14
" " 2 "	..	..	27
" " 1 "	..	..	19
			<hr/>
			100
			<hr/>

(e) **Quantities supplied :**

	Fresh Milk. 1,612 gals.	Dried Milk. 113 lbs.
Cost to Local Authority ..	£165 19s. 7d.	£4 14s. 0d.

No legal proceedings were necessary during 1937.

(11) **Maternity Beds Scheme :**

(i) The arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, was continued as described in the 1930 report, but as from 1st January, 1936, the Hospital Authority agreed to accept a flat rate of £2 12s. 6d. per week for each case—pre-natal or maternity.

(ii) Payments by patients represent the family income per head per week after rent has been deducted, plus £1 from Maternity Benefit under National Health Insurance Act. Each case is considered by the Case Sub-Committee on this basis, and the arrangement has proved a practical one.

(iii) Cases treated in 1937 :—

(a) **Borough Cases :**

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	26	Toxaemia of pregnancy
2	46	Haemorrhage
3	24	Contracted pelvis
4	28	Haemorrhage
5	5	Toxaemia of pregnancy
6	15	Toxaemia of pregnancy
7	50	Toxaemia of pregnancy
8	12	Haemorrhage
9	6	Debility—Post pneumonia
10	15	Varicose veins—Vulva
11	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
12	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
13 }	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment and
13 }	15	Contracted pelvis
14	8	Haemorrhage
15	37	Contracted pelvis
16	16	Toxaemia of pregnancy
17	2	Breech presentation for version
18	21	Haemorrhage
19	21	Difficult labour
20	15	Contracted pelvis
21	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
22	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
23	13	Toxaemia of pregnancy
24	10	*Mother normal—with premature baby
25	2	Anaesthesia for dental treatment
26	5	Toxaemia of pregnancy

402

* Baby retained in hospital 24 days.

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	7
Maternity cases ..	19
	<hr/>
	26 one died.

Total days beds occupied	224
Total number of " patient days "	402

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal	2 days
Maternity	20 „
Average of all cases	15 „

(b) **County Cases :**

In addition to the above, ten cases were admitted from the rural area by arrangement with the Kent County Council. The details of the cases were :—

Case.	Days in Hospital.	Condition treated.
1	22	Toxaemia of pregnancy
2	14	Contracted pelvis
3	14	Toxaemia of pregnancy
4	20	Haemorrhage
5	68	Post-partum septic infection perineal tear
6	36	Contracted pelvis
7	21	Difficult labour
8	17	Haemorrhage
9	2	Aplastic anaemia and epilepsy
10	12	Retained placenta
	<hr/> 226 <hr/>	

Patients treated :

Pre-natal	1
Maternity cases ..	9
	<hr/> 10 one died
Total days beds occupied	191
Total number of " patient days " ..	226

Average length of stay per case :—

Pre-natal	2 days
Maternity	24 „
All cases	22 „

(iv) **Total number of foetal deaths under (a) and (b) :**

(i) Stillbirths	3
(ii) Within 10 days of birth	4

Cause :—

- (ii) One Prematurity (Cæsarian)
- One Asphyxia-blue (Uterine inertia)
- One Asphyxia-blue (Placenta praevia)
- One Prematurity (Induction of labour)

(v) **Financial data relating to Borough cases :**

Cases Treated.	Fees paid to Royal Victoria Hospital by Authority.	Fees received from Patients.	Net Cost.
26	£144 7s. 6d.	£42 1s. 4d.	£102 6s. 2d.

Payment for cases from the rural area is made directly to the Royal Victoria Hospital by the Kent County Council.

No legal proceedings were required in 1937.

In connection with Circular 1622 of the Ministry of Health *re* Maternal Mortality, the question of extension of the Authority's scheme for Maternal Welfare in the Borough in certain directions was under consideration at the close of the year, and the additional facilities will be available to mothers in 1938.

(12) Orthopædic Scheme :

The Committee's scheme for the orthopædic treatment of children under five years of age has been in operation since the close of 1927. The scheme provides for the in-patient treatment of cases at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, at £2 per week, or in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, at £2 2s. 0d. per week ; massage, etc., in the out-patient department of the latter institution at a charge of 1s. 6d. per attendance ; the provision of surgical appliances where necessary, X-ray examinations, and the payment of travelling expenses on journeys for treatment in necessitous cases.

During 1936, an arrangement was effected with the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, whereby an Orthopædic Specialist Surgeon from the staff attends at Dover each month to conduct a Clinic at the Welfare Centre. Both Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Service cases are seen. A fee of £3 3s. 0d. per session is paid to the hospital plus the surgeon's travelling expenses of £2 2s. 0d. on each occasion. The arrangement has proved a valuable aid, and has resulted in better specialist supervision of old cases and the securing of more rapid diagnosis and appropriate treatment in cases coming under observation for the first time. The Clinic was inaugurated on the 6th April, 1936. Eleven sessions were held during 1937, and 34 individual children under 5 years of age attended. A total of 86 attendances were made by these M.C.W. cases ; but a much larger number of School Medical Service cases were dealt with. These are recorded in the S.M.S. section of this report.

Contributory payments are secured from parents, where possible, on the basis of the same scale as quoted in the School Medical section of this report.

The details concerning the cases in 1937 are :—

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days treated.	Cost to Authority. £ s. d.		
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	11	331	—	24	16	6
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	3	—	5	1	10	0
X-Ray Examinations ..	3	—	—	4	4	0
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital ..	5	—	782	226	2	0
Provision of Surgical Appliances	5	—	—	2	10	3
Specialists' Fees ..	—	—	—	26	12	0
Gross cost ..				285	14	9
Receipts from parents ..				22	10	11
Net cost ..				£263	3	10
Actual individual children concerned ..	22					

(13) Infant Protection :

The Town Council, as Welfare Authority, discharge the functions in the Borough in regard to child life protection, under the re-enacted provisions in Part VII. of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The records for 1937 are :—

(a) Persons receiving Infants :

Number of Foster parents with one or more children on register at end of 1936	16	
Number of Foster parents with no children on register at end of 1936	39	
	—	55
Number added to register for first time during 1937		6
Number removed during 1937		1
Number on register with one or more children at end of 1937	12	
Number on register with no children at end of 1937	48	
	—	60

(b) Infants :

Number on register at end of 1936	20	
Number added to register during 1937	11	
	—	31
Number removed during the year		16
Number of children on register at end of 1936 ..		15

(c) Visits by Health Visitors 65

(d) One order was obtained from Justices for removal of an infant to a "place of safety."

(14) Nursing Homes Registration—Public Health Act, 1936 :

Under section 194 of this Act, the powers of the Kent County Council are delegated to the Dover Town Council so far as this Borough is concerned.

Following the establishment of a salaried Midwives service in the Borough by the Kent County Council under the Midwives Act, 1936, from the 1st September, three Midwives who came under the provisions of the scheme found it necessary to close the nursing homes which they had previously conducted. One other home was also closed by the retirement of the proprietress, so that, at the close of the year, only one nursing home existed in the Borough, this being a combined maternity and general nursing home, with accommodation for two patients.

There is thus a lack of facilities for the accommodation of uncomplicated maternity cases, but it is hoped that private enterprise will result in the establishment of additional nursing homes during 1938.

The Royal Victoria Hospital and the Coleman Convalescent Home were granted certificates of exemption from registration.

Inspection of the homes while they existed was carried out by your Medical Officer, suitable records were maintained, and standard registers in regard to patients, etc., were supplied.

Local Byelaws relating to Nursing Homes were approved by the Minister of Health on 3rd October, 1928.

G.—FOOD INSPECTION.**(a) Milk Supply :**

(i) Non-designated milk examined bacteriologically for presence of tubercle bacilli and general bacterial content :—

Sample No.			Total Bacterial Count per ml.	B. Coli present in		
				1/100 ml.	1/10 ml.	1 ml.
s.	B. 1299	..	10,100		+	
s.	B. 4288	..	17,200	—	—	—
s.	B. 8004	..	6,900	—	—	+
	B. 8632	..	4,300	—	—	—
s.	B.14972	..	15,600	—	+	
s.	B.19771	..	34,000	—	+	+
	B.24807	..	110,000	+	+	+
s.	B.29658	..	4,900	—	+	
s.	B.32735	..	16,400	—	—	—

The samples marked “s” were from school supplies and complied with the standard adopted by the Authority.

Of the other two samples, No. B.8632, supplied by a producer outside the Borough to an institution in the town, was given a biological test for tuberculosis, although the bacterial count was satisfactory. This precaution was well justified, as the test gave evidence of tubercular infection, and subsequent inspection at the farm of origin by the County Veterinary Officer resulted in the detection of a tubercular cow, which was slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

In the case of sample No. B.24807, showing marked evidence of B.Coli, the dealer was cautioned. This sample also was subjected to the biological test for tubercular infection, with negative results.

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :

By the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936, the official designations of milk were amended to :—

Standard to be attained.

Tuberculin Tested (i.e., from tuberculin tested herds)	Must not de-colourise methylene blue within 4½ hours summer or 5½ hours in winter, and must not contain B.Coli in 1/100 ml.
--	---

Accredited (i.e. from herds subjected to Veterinary examination every three months)	Same standard.
---	----------------

Pasteurised	Must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per ml.
-------------	---

If Tuberculin Tested milk is pasteurised	It must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per ml,
--	---

The licences in force locally in 1937 were :—

Tuberculin Tested	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk. Nine dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed containers, one of whom supplied the Isolation Hospital.
Accredited	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk. Three producers and two dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.
Pasteurised	Two dealers in Borough licensed to use the term “pasteurised” for milk treated at their local depots. Four dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.

No licences were revoked during 1937.

(iii) Bacteriological examinations of designated milks gave the following results.

NOTE.—All school milks were subjected to the “count” method of testing at the County Laboratory, but the samples taken to ensure strict compliance with the 1936 Regulations were examined by the methylene blue test,

Sample No.			Total Bacterial count per ml. or Methylene blue test.	B. Coli present in		
				1/100 ml.	1/10 ml.	1 ml.
s.	B. 1297	Accredited	7,300		+	
s.	B. 1298	Pasteurised	65,000		+	
s.	B. 1300	Pasteurised	58,000		+	
	B. 2615	Accredited	* Did not pass Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
	B. 2616	Accredited	Passed Methylene Blue Test	+	—	—
s.	B. 4286	Accredited	10,700	—	+	+
s.	B. 4287	Pasteurised	8,200	—	+	
s.	B. 4289	Pasteurised	7,800	—	—	+
	B. 4978	Accredited	Passed Methylene Blue Test	—		
s.	B. 8003	Accredited	3,800	—	—	—
s.	B. 8005	Pasteurised	*168,000	—	—	+
s.	B. 8006	Pasteurised	*108,000	—	—	+
	B. 8633	Tuberculin-Tested	Passed Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
	B.11176	Accredited	ditto	—	—	—
	B.11177	Accredited	ditto	—	—	—
s.	B.14970	Pasteurised	5,800	—	—	—
s.	B.14971	Pasteurised	6,600	—	—	—
s.	B.14973	Accredited	*72,000	+		
s.	B.19769	Pasteurised	27,000	—	—	+
s.	B.19770	Accredited	3,100	—	—	+

	Sample No.		Total Bacterial count per ml. or Methylene blue test.	B. Coli present in		
				1/100 ml.	1/10 ml.	1 ml.
s.	B.19772	Pasteurised	7,800	—	+	+
s.	B.21295	Pasteurised	8,200	—	—	+
s.	B.21296	Pasteurised	*11,400	+	+	+
	B.21705	Accredited	Passed	—	—	—
			Methylene Blue Test			
	B.21706	Accredited	*Did not pass	+	+	+
			Methylene Blue Test			
	B.23637	Accredited	Passed	—	—	—
			Methylene Blue Test			
s.	B.29657	Accredited	36,000	—	—	—
s.	B.29659	Pasteurised	*4,800	+	+	+
s.	B.29660	Pasteurised	470	—	+	
s.	B.32734	Accredited	8,200	—	+	
s.	B.32736	Pasteurised	78,000	—	+	
s.	B.32737	Pasteurised	1,740	—	—	—
s.	B.35144	Accredited	8,200	—	—	—
s.	B.35145	Pasteurised	8,900	—	—	+
s.	B.35146	Pasteurised	11,100	—	—	+
s.	B.35147	Pasteurised	10,900	—	—	—
	B.35756	Pasteurised	1,040			
	B.35757	Pasteurised	5,200			
	B.35758	Accredited	Passed			
			Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
	B.35759	Accredited	ditto	—	—	—
	B.35760	Accredited	ditto	—	—	—
	B.35761	Tuberculin	ditto	—	—	—
		Tested				
	B.35762	Accredited	ditto	—	—	—
	B.36518	Tuberculin	ditto	—	—	—
		Tested				
	B.36519	Pasteurised	7,800	—	+	+
s.	B.38969	Pasteurised	8,300	—	—	+
s.	B.38970	Pasteurised	3,500	—	—	+
s.	B.38971	Accredited	16,600	—	—	+
s.	B.38972	Pasteurised	*61,000	+		
	C. 212	Accredited	Passed			
			Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
	C. 213	Accredited	ditto	—	—	—

The samples marked "s" were from school supplies.

In regard to samples marked * the producers or vendors were warned in each case.

Sample B.2615 was taken at the farm on behalf of the County Council, and the appropriate action taken by the County Council.

As to samples B.8005 and B.8006, from one firm of pasteurisers, the firm were renewing part of their plant, and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

In the case of sample B.29659, from another firm of pas-

teuriseres there was a technical fault in one part of the plant. A subsequent sample (B.32737) proved satisfactory.

Twelve inoculation tests for presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out in connection with the samples of designated milk, all of which proved negative.

(iv) **Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :**

Eight samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. All were found to be free from preservative, conformed to the standards fixed for milk fat and total milk solids, and were correctly labelled.

The full cream samples contained.		Equivalent pints of milk in the container.	
Fat %	Total milk solids %	Declared.	Found.
9.3	33.1	2.00	2.04
9.6	31.4	1.75	1.82
9.7	34.8	1.675	1.76
9.0	32.1	1.675	1.67
9.0	32.6	1.875	1.88
9.0	31.9	0.75	0.76

The machine skimmed samples contained :		Equivalent pints of machine skimmed milk in the container :	
Total milk solids %		Declared.	Found.
28.0		1.75	1.78
27.6		1.375	1.47

(v) **Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927 :**

No samples were taken under this heading in 1937.

(b) **Meat :**

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

(i) Visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection = 1442.

(ii) Carcases inspected and condemned :

			Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	..	..	295	65	347	1443	2736
Number inspected	..	..	295	65	347	1443	2736
All diseases except Tuberculosis							
Whole carcases condemned	..		—	—	—	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned							
	..		15	9	—	12	128
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis							
	..	..	5.08	13.84	—	0.83	4.86
Tuberculosis only :							
Whole carcase condemned			3	3	1	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned							
	..		29	21	—	—	80
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis							
	..	..	10.84	36.92	0.26	—	3.18

Total weight of carcases and organs condemned =
3 tons 16 cwts. 29½ lbs.

Following condemnation in the borough of carcasses of animals infected with tuberculosis, endeavour is always made to ascertain the farms of origin of the animals. Where such information is forthcoming, it is passed to the County Authority, in order that the conditions of the herds at the particular farms may be investigated from the milk supply aspect.

(iii) **Other Foods :** Articles in shops, etc., in the town condemned in consequence of decomposition :

			Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Grapes	..	..	1	13	3	0
Fish	..	..	—	6	2	26
Beef	..	..	—	3	1	11
Greengages	..	..	—	—	3	6
Eggs	..	..	—	—	1	9
Mutton	..	..	—	—	—	24½
Offal	..	..	—	—	—	12½
Bacon	..	..	—	—	—	6½
Rabbit	..	..	—	—	—	2½
			2	5	1	14

Also 34 foreign eggs and 160 oranges, weight not noted.

(iv) **Disposal of Unsound Food :** The arrangement was continued of consigning all condemned meat and offal to the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Company through a local contractor. The disposal is carried out at no cost to the Corporation, the trade value being set off against the expense of collection and railway charges.

The cost of local transport for collection purposes was small only 24/6d. being involved.

(v) There is no meat marking scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in force in the Borough.

(vi) **Tuberculosis Order, 1925 :**

On the last day of 1936, notice was received from the County Veterinary Officer that a cow at a local farm showed evidence of tuberculosis. The appropriate inspection and procedure were carried out, and the animal slaughtered on 4th January, 1937. The post mortem examination showed the animal to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and the carcass was destroyed.

(vii) **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 :**

On the 26th June, 1934, the Town Council passed a Resolution applying Section I. of the Act to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, as from 1st August, 1934, thus entailing the use of a humane killer for these animals as well as cattle. By arrangement, the humane killer is also used for pigs in all cases in the Borough.

Forty-five slaughtermen were licensed locally for the three years ended 31st December, 1937.

No difficulties were experienced during the year in the administration of the Act.

(viii) **Legal Proceedings :**

None in regard to food in 1937.

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 :****I. Adulteration :**(i) **Samples taken :**

	Total samples.	Including samples taken informally.
Milk	56	
Butter	4	
Margarine	4	
Cheese	3	
Lard	2	
Lard substitute	1	
Dripping	2	
Tinned herrings and tomato sauce	3	
Tinned Oxtail soup	1	
Sausage and sausage meat	6	
Jam	5	2
Self-raising flour	4	
Tea	1	
Camphorated Oil	2	
Cod Liver Oil	2	
Paregoric	1	
Lime water	1	
Tincture of Iodine	1	
Ammoniated tincture of Quinine	1	
Sulphur Ointment	1	
	101	
Purchased by Agents		2
Milk taken in course of delivery at place of delivery		11

(ii) **Adulterated Samples :**

No. of Samples.	Deficient in fat.	Extraneous Water.	Preservatives	Other Deleterious Substances.
Milk (9)	6%, 9.6%, 11.6%, 12%, 15%, 15%, 17%, 24%, 28%	—	—	—
Sausage (5)	—	—	(2) Boric Acid, less than 0.01% (3) Sulphur dioxide 60, 190 and 420 parts per million.	—
Tinned herrings and tomato sauce (1)	—	—	—	Lead = 15 parts per million.
Jam (1)	—	—	Sulphur dioxide 44 parts per million.	

(iii) **Action :**

Milk deficient in fat	Vendors cautioned by order of local Authority.
Sausage	Analyst reported that the minute trace of boric acid may have been due to use of borax in cleansing the skins. No action. In the cases where sausage contained 190 and 420 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, the preservative was declared by the Vendor, and was below the maximum permissible limit of 450 parts per million. In the case where sausage contained 60 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, the preservative was not declared, and the Vendor was cautioned by order of the Local Authority.
Tinned herrings and tomato sauce containing 15 parts per million of lead	Vendor cautioned by order of Local Authority.
Jam	In the case of the jam showing sulphur dioxide amounting to 44 parts per million, this was slightly above the permissible limit of 40 parts per million. No action.

(iv) **General :** The percentage of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of new milk reported as genuine averaged 3.72 and 8.90 respectively, as compared with 3.94 and 8.89 in 1936.

II. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1295 to 1927 :

Only one definite offence detected, as noted above in regard to undeclared sulphur dioxide (60 parts per million) in sausage.

H.—HOUSING.

Full detailed information as to local conditions was given in the Annual Report for 1930, and the following is a record of the procedure during 1937 :—

1. New houses erected during 1937 :—

(a)	By private enterprise	127
	By Local Authority—Houses ..	140
	Flats	36
		—
	By other bodies or persons	nil
(b)	Total dwellings owned by Corporation—	
	Housing sites	820
	Other dwellings	42
		—
		862

2. Statistics for the year :

I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	653
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purposes	4002
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	
		Individual houses	57
		In unhealthy areas	232
			— 289
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purposes	2481
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
		Individual houses	9
		(Including 4 under D (1), see <i>post</i>)	
		In unhealthy areas	181
			— 190
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	43
(5)		Houses where no action was necessary	56

II. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	42
---	----

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :**A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :**

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) by Owners	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17
-----	--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by Owners	12
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding :

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of 1937	35
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	35
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	278
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during 1937	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in 1937	108
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	541
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil
(e) The number of overcrowded dwellings at the end of 1937 showed a considerable improvement on the figure recorded in the survey of 1936. One factor may be noted, <i>i.e.</i> that of the 35 overcrowded dwellings remaining, 9 are tenanted by families numbering 10 persons and over.	

3. Unhealthy Areas :

(i) Durham Hill Clearance Area No. 1, 1932 :

Clearance Order, 30th November, 1932.

Public Inquiry, 22nd February, 1933.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 10th April, 1933, subject to exclusion from Area of two plots of vacant land.

Area included—

Houses	18
Incompletely demolished houses ..	2
Other building—stable and store ..	1

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order	79
---	----

Re-housed in 19 houses on St. Radigund's site. Removal and disinfestation of effects, 13th to 18th August, 1934.

Houses in area demolished.

(ii) Seven Star Street Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 11th April, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Compulsory Purchase Order, 27th February, 1934, which excluded No. 7, Seven Star Street and No. 3, Middle Row, both in Corporation ownership.

Public Inquiry, 9th May, 1934.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health on 22nd August, 1934, subject to exclusion of No. 4, Middle Row, as it did not adjoin the Area. The Order as approved included :—

Occupied houses	6
Empty derelict house	1
Other buildings—Old mineral-water works	1
Vacant sites of four houses and St. John's old church.	

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order	54
---	----

Re-housed in—7 flats at Limekiln Street.

1 house at Ropewalk.

1 house at The Shrubbery = 9.

Removal and disinfestation of effects 3rd to 14th December, 1935.

Houses in Area demolished.

(iii) St. John's Place Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 11th July, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Clearance Order made 27th February, 1934.

Public Inquiry held 9th May, 1934.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd August, 1934,
without modification.

Houses in Area 18

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by
Minister of Health under the Order 74

Re-housed in 20 flats at Limekiln Street.

Removal and disinfestation of effects 3rd to 14th December,
1935.

Houses in Area demolished.

(iv) **Chapel Court Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 11th July, 1933.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th September, 1933.

Clearance Order made 27th February, 1934.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd
August, 1934, without modification.

Houses in Area 6

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by
Minister of Health under the Order 40

Re-housed in 8 flats at Limekiln Street.

Removal and disinfestation of effects 3rd to 14th December,
1935.

Houses in Area demolished.

(v) **Finnis's Hill Clearance Areas 1, 2 and 3 :**

Representations, 14th May, 1935.

Declaration of Clearance Areas, 30th July, 1935.

Clearance Orders made, 30th July, 1935.

Houses in Areas :

Area 1	..	..	..	..	..	15
Area 2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Area 3	..	..	..	..	..	3

Public Inquiry held 20th November, 1935.

Orders confirmed by Minister of Health on 24th February,
1936, without modification as to houses, but subject to
exclusion of stable premises from No. 3 Area.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister
of Health under the Orders :

Area 1	..	..	..	..	..	91
Area 2	..	..	..	..	..	10
Area 3	..	..	..	..	..	14

Re-housed in 3 houses at St. Radigund's (No. 2) Estate, and
17 flats at Seven Star Street.

Removal and disinfestation 30th November to 1st December,
1936, and 31st May to 11th June, 1937.

Houses in Area demolished.

(vi) **Adrian Street Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 29th April, 1935.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 28th May, 1935.

Compulsory Purchase Order, 30th July, 1935.

Public Inquiry, 20th November, 1935.

Orders confirmed by Minister of Health on 24th February, 1936, subject to the following modifications:—

Excluded from both Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order—

“ Liberty Inn,” Adrian Street, and 9, Adrian Street.

Excluded from additional premises scheduled in Compulsory Purchase Order.

Albany Flats ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 176, 177, 181 and 181A, Snargate Street ; 6, 7 and 8, Adrian Street.

Dwellings remaining in :—

Clearance Area	85
Additional in Compulsory Purchase Order ..	6
	<hr/>
Total	91
	<hr/>

Persons to be displaced = 379.

71 families from 67 dwellings re-housed in 71 houses at St. Radigund's (No. 2) Estate.

1 family from 1 dwelling re-housed in 1 flat at Hawkesbury Street.

5 families from 5 dwellings re-housed in 5 flats at Seven Star Street.

—

73

71 houses and 6 flats = 77 .

Removals and disinfestation 26th August to 3rd September, 1936 ; 30th November to 4th December, 1936 ; 1st to 5th February, 30th March to 9th April, and 31st May to 11th June, 1937.

All but 7 houses in the Clearance Area were demolished by the end of the year.

(vii) **Chapel Cottages Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification, 31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1, 2 and 4, Chapel Cottages = 3.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order = 9.

One family re-housed in house at St. Radigund's (No. 2) Estate on 3rd May, 1937. The other two families secured alternative accommodation voluntarily.

(viii) Market Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1 to 7 (inclusive), Market Court = 7.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by Minister
of Health under the Order = 27.

Six families re-housed in 6 houses at St. Radigund's (No.2)
Estate.

Removals and disinfection in April and June, 1937.

(ix) Queen's Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Compulsory Purchase Order made, 30th June, 1936.

Public Inquiry held 29th October, 1936.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1 to 7 (inclusive), Queen's Court = 7

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the Minister
of Health under the Order = 35.

Six families re-housed in 6 houses at St. Radigund's (No.2)
Estate.

One family re-housed in flat at Seven Star Street.

Removals and disinfection in April and June, 1937.

(x) Youden's Court Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area : 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

Public Inquiry held 29th October, 1936.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 1 to 8 (inclusive), Youden's Court = 8.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the
Minister of Health under the Order = 23.

Seven families re-housed in 7 houses at St. Radigund's (No.2)
Estate.

Removals and disinfection in April and June, 1937.

(xi) Mill Lane No. 1 Clearance Area :

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

No objections lodged by owners.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health without modification,
31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area : 6 and 7, Mill Lane = 2.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the
Minister of Health under the Order = 6.

Two families re-housed in 2 houses at St. Radigund's (No. 2)
Estate.

Removals and disinfestation in April, 1937.

(xii) **Mill Lane No. 2 Clearance Area :**

Representation of Area, 12th May, 1936.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 30th June, 1936.

Clearance Order made 30th June, 1936.

Public Inquiry, 29th October, 1936.

Order confirmed by the Minister of Health without modifica-
tion, 31st December, 1936.

Houses in Area :

1, Mill Lane

2, 3, 5 and 6, Thornton's Lane = 5.

Number of displaced persons officially accepted by the
Minister of Health under the Order = 14.

Four families re-housed in 4 houses at St. Radigund's (No.2)
Estate.

One family re-housed in 1 flat at Seven Star Street.

Removals and disinfestation in April and June, 1937.

(xiii) **Durham Hill Clearance Area No. 2, 1937 :**

Representation of Area, 4th January, 1937.

Declaration of Clearance Area, 26th January, 1937.

Compulsory Purchase Order made 26th January, 1937.

Premises in Clearance Area :—

(a) *97 dwelling houses—*

Portland Place :	Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 ..	11
Hartley Street :	Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39	32
Pleasant Row :	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	11
Lower Row :	Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12	7
Durham Place	Nos. 6, 7 and 12	3
Bowling Green Lane :	Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14	7
Blutcher Street :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14	13
Union Row :	Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 ..	13
		—
		97
		—

(b) 5 dwelling houses with businesses attached—

Portland Place :	No. 22—shop	.. ..	1
Hartley Street :	No. 40—shop	.. ..	1
	No. 41—"Bowling Green Tavern"		1
Pleasant Row :	No. 1—shop	.. ..	1
Bowling Green Lane :	No. 1—shop	.. ..	1
			—
			5
			—

Additional premises in Compulsory Purchase Order :

Portland Place :	Nos. 1–10 (inclusive)	..	10
Hartley Street :	Nos. 1, 2 and 3	.. ..	3
Military Cottages :	Nos. 1 and 2	.. ..	2
Durham Place :	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13		10
Bowling Green Lane :	No. 20	.. ..	1
Blucher Street :	No. 11	.. ..	1
Union Row :	Nos. 1, 29 and 31	.. ..	3
Military Road :	Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 and 2, Yew Tree Cottages	..	5
			—
			35
			—

Other buildings, etc.—

Store, Durham Hill.

Store and bakehouse, Lower Row.

Slaughterhouse, Bowling Green Lane.

Land with out-buildings, rear of "Royal Mortar" Public House, Military Road.

Sites of 1–4, inclusive, Lower Row.

Certain vacant land—site of Durham Hill Clearance Area (No. 1), 1932.

Public Inquiry held 5th May, 1937.

Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 22nd September, 1937, without modification.

Number of persons to be displaced officially accepted by Minister of Health under the Order—

In Clearance Area	.. ..	444
From additional premises in Compulsory Purchase Order	.. ..	121
		—
		565
		—

During 1937—

10 families were re-housed in 10 houses at St. Radigund's (No. 2) Estate.

4 families were re-housed in 4 flats at Seven Star Street.

1 family was re-housed in 1 house on Union Road Estate.

—
15—
15

Removals and disinfestations 13th to 18th December, 1937.

Remainder of work in progress.

(xiv) **Re-housing and Disinfestation, 1934 to 1937 :**

Area : Durham Hill No. 1.
 Seven Star Street.
 St. John's Place.
 Chapel Court.
 Finnis's Hill Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
 Adrian Street.
 Chapel Cottages.
 Market Court.
 Queen's Court.
 Youden's Court.
 Mill Lane No. 1.
 Mill Lane No. 2.
 Durham Hill No. 2 (part).

Removal of tenants' effects was carried out by contract by a local firm of furniture removers. This firm provided a suitable van, in which the vermin-infested furniture could be treated by hydrocyanic acid gas. Such furniture was loaded, the van conveyed to a suitable site, and the fumigant applied by a firm of experts. After treatment each van was ventilated, and the contents conveyed to the new houses. The firm undertook all responsibility, and gave a guarantee of freedom from risk after treatment of the articles. No bedding was subjected to this process but was dealt with at the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital, while the other articles were undergoing HCN fumigation. During 1937 the furniture from 55 houses was dealt with under this arrangement, with the bedding and clothing from these houses, totalling 1778 articles. The houses were all disinfested before demolition.

Table I.

Area.	Dwellings	inOrder.	Population.	Re-housing.
Durham Hill No. 1	..	18	79	19 houses
Seven Star Street	..	6	54	7 flats
				2 houses
St. John's Place	..	18	74	20 flats
Chapel Court	..	6	40	8 flats
Finnis's Hill No. 1	..	15	91	3 houses
No. 2	..	3	10	17 flats
No. 3	..	3	14	
Adrian Street—				
Clearance Area	..	85	354	71 houses
Compulsory Purchase				6 flats
Order	..	6	25	
Chapel Cottages	..	3	9	1 house
Market Court	..	7	27	6 houses
Queen's Court	..	7	35	6 houses
				1 flat
Youden's Court	..	8	23	7 houses
Mill Lane No. 1	..	2	6	6 houses
Mill Lane No. 2	..	5	14	1 flat
Durham Hill No. 2—				
Clearance Area	..	102	444	*11 houses
Compulsory Purchase				
Order	..	35	121	4 flats
		329	1420	132 houses
				64 flats

* Re-housing still proceeding.

Table II.

Displaced persons re-housed in—

Area.	Flats or houses—					Total Flats or houses
	1 bedrmd.	2 bedrmd.	3 bedrmd.	4 bedrmd.	5 bedrmd.	
Durham Hill No. 1	3	6	10	—	—	19 houses
Seven Star Street ..	—	4	3	—	—	7 flats
„	—	—	2	—	—	2 houses
St. John's Place ..	4	9	6	1	—	20 flats
Chapel Court ..	—	4	3	1	—	8 flats
Finnis's Hill No. 1	}	—	7	5	8	{ 3 houses
„ 2						
„ 3						
Adrian Street ..	7	35	29	5	1	71 houses
						6 flats
Chapel Cottages ..	—	1	—	—	—	1 house
Market Court ..	1	3	2	—	—	6 houses
Queen's Court ..	—	1	6	—	—	6 houses
						1 flat
Youden's Court ..	—	6	1	—	—	7 houses
Mill Lane No. 1	}	1	5	1	—	{ 6 houses
„ 2						
Durham Hill No. 2	—	5	9	1	—	11 houses
						4 flats
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16	86	77	16	1	132 houses
						64 flats
	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts, 1920-1933 :

No applications were received during 1937.

I.—PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

TABLE A.

1. (i) Amount of Shipping entering Port during the year 1937 :

The continued courtesy of H.M. Collector of Customs and his staff (especially the Waterguard) considerably facilitates the work in the Port Health District, particularly in connection with the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number Reported to be Defec-tive.	Number of Vessels on which Defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign :							
Steamers	3649	3103924	38	111	9	9	9
*Motor	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Sailing	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Fishing	28	932	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	3677	3104856	38	141	9	9	9
Coastwise :							
Steamers	392	195452	—	127	11	11	2
*Motor	183	24495	—	12	—	—	—
Sailing	113	8026	—	110	—	—	—
Fishing	159	6360	—	2	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	847	234333	—	251	11	11	2
Total Foreign & Coastwise	4524	3339189	38	392	20	20	11

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

2. Character of Trade of Port :

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1937 :

No. of Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Including Transmigrants as below.
Inwards :					
Calais/Dover	121268	110586	—	610829	504
Boulogne/Dover					
Dunkerque/Dover					
*Ostend/Dover	..	364546	—		
By Liners	..	1066	—		
Motor-carrying Service	..	13363	—		
Seaplanes	..	—	—		

Outwards :

Dover/Calais	}	149317	106323	—	}	636708	—
Dover/Boulogne							
Dover/Dunkerque							
*Dover/Ostend	..	363339		—	}		
By Liners	..	4172					
Motor-carrying Service		13557					
Seaplanes	..	—					

* It has not been possible to obtain a classification of passengers by these vessels.

Countries from which passengers principally arrive : France, Poland, Belgium, West Indies, Africa and the Far East.

(b) Cargo Traffic :

- (i) **Imports :** Apparel, cotton, silk and woollen goods, foodstuffs, skins, furs, general imports.
Total value of imports in Dover Customs Division in 1935 = £4,080,846
in 1936 = £4,929,103

- (ii) **Exports :** (a) *Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom :* Apparel, coal, cotton, silk and woollen goods, etc.

- (b) *Imported Merchandise :* Raw wool, undressed hides, general imports.
Total value of all exports from Dover Customs Division in 1935 = £4,075,947
in 1936 = £3,884,675

- (iii) *Countries with which Port principally trades :* France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Holland, Norway, Sweden, West India, Africa and the Far East.

- (iv) *Coastwise traffic with :* London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Hull and Goole, Blyth.

3. Source of Water Supply :

- (a) For the Port : Dover Corporation mains.
(b) For shipping : „ „ „
(c) Number of water boats : Nil.

4. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 :**(1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health :**

These are collected by the Port Medical Officer if he boards the vessels on arrival, or by H.M. Customs officers. In the latter case, each declaration is forwarded to the Port Medical Officer forthwith. During 1937, declarations of health were received in regard to 171 vessels. Of these vessels, 38 were boarded by the Port Medical Officers, 31 by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the remaining 102 by H.M. Customs officers only.

- (2) **Boarding of vessels on arrival :** The Port Medical Officer boards all homeward vessels from foreign ports, unless the compulsory advance wireless message indicates that boarding is unnecessary.
- (3) **Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention :** As from 1st May, 1934, the Minister of Health approved the enforcement locally of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as to advance wireless messages from vessels, and the abbreviated telegraphic address—"Portelth, Dover"—is registered for this purpose.
- (4) **Mooring Stations designated under Art. 10 :** With the concurrence of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, the following have been designated locally :—
- (a) For ships "infected" or "suspected" as defined in Art. 2 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, and ships having a case of typhus fever or small-pox on board—
The Outer Harbour, inside the breakwater.
- (b) For all other ships which may be unhealthy within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations—
Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.
- (5) **Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Art. 14 :** There have been no standing exemptions locally in regard to Art. 14, beyond the arrangement under (4) (b) above.
- (6) **Experience of working of Art. 16 :** In the case of several vessels arriving at the Port, action as to notification of destination was taken in regard to passengers landing. In view of the hostilities in Spain, and the risk of the introduction of disease into this country, travellers by the cross-Channel boats who had been in Spain within a fortnight previous to arrival at Dover, were required to notify their intended destination.
- (7) **What, if any, arrangements have been made for—**
- (a) **Premises and Waiting-rooms for Medical Examination :** These are available at the Marine Station, Admiralty Pier, and the Dockyard, Eastern Arm.
- (b) **Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and other Articles :** Infected quarters are disinfected with formalin spray, and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital and cases are dealt with as they arise. One case of Diph-

theria, 1 of Tonsilitis, 2 cases of Malaria, 1 Pneumonia, and 1 case of Dermatitis, were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from five vessels in 1937.

- (c) **Premises for the temporary accommodation of Persons under the Regulations :** Provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for such accommodation.
- (d) **Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, and other infectious diseases :** At the Isolation Hospital, or the Smallpox Hospital at Poulton as occasion arises. The accommodation at these institutions is adequate for probable emergencies.
- (e) **Ambulance Transport :** An additional ambulance was put on service during 1934 by remodelling an old ambulance body and rebuilding it on a new chassis. This provision was arranged in connection with the scheme for extension of Poulton Smallpox Hospital. There are thus now two motor ambulances available for town and port requirements, and a motor van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.
- (f) **Supervision of Contacts :** The necessary organisation has been arranged under Art. 16 of the Regulations.
- (8) **Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for Plague :** Rats from "infected" or "suspected" ships are sent to the laboratory of the Ministry of Health as occasion arises, but this was not necessary during 1937.
- (9) **Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations :** Specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, when necessary. No specimens were dealt with in 1937.
- (10) **Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under international arrangements :** Inquiries are made of the master of each ship, and cases reported are informed of the local arrangements and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. Clinic. The necessary handbills are now supplied in five languages.
- (11) **Arrangements for the interment of dead :** A new, adequately equipped mortuary was provided by the Local Authority, and opened in 1933. It is conveniently situated and available for port cases. Interments would take place in the local burial grounds if occasions arose.

- (12) **Other matters :** The necessary local organisation for giving effect to the Regulations has worked satisfactorily during 1937.

TABLE C.**Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels :**

Disease.	No. of cases during 1937.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No of Cases for previous 5 years All diseases.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Malaria ..	—	2	1	} 1.8
Diphtheria ..	—	1	1	
Pneumonia ..	—	1	1	

TABLE D.**Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival :**

Disease.	No. of cases during 1937.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No of Cases for previous 5 years All diseases.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Pneumonia ..	2	1	1	} 0.6
Malaria ..	—	3	3	

5. Measures against Rodents :**(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague :**

- (a) **IN SHIPS IN THE PORT :** Ships entering the port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats, and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances would be sent for bacteriological examination. Very few vessels from infected ports enter Dover Harbour. They simply call at the port for landing sick persons, and proceed on their journeys at once.
- (b) **ON QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN VICINITY OF THE PORT :** Periodical inspections are made, and when it appears necessary, any dead rats that may be found on quays or in warehouses, etc., are sent for bacteriological examination.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Ships and the Shore : Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use when required.

(3) Methods of deratisation of :—

- (a) (i) **SHIPS :** Methods of poisoning adopted by the Southern Railway Company have proved successful in keeping the cross-Channel boats (of which the traffic of the port chiefly consists) free from rats. The short, cross-Channel journeys, and the frequency with which cargoes are discharged, tend to curtail the possibility of rats breeding on board these boats. The routine half-yearly inspections under the Port Sanitary Regulations by the Port Sanitary Staff are successful in correcting and checking harbourage.

- (ii) Dover was approved by the Minister of Health as a port for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates, as from the 8th May, 1930. The Public Health (Deratisation of Ships) Regulations, 1929, have been superseded by the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, and the work is now carried out under the latter. During 1937, 35 vessels were subjected to full rat-searching inspection, a Deratisation Exemption Certificate being issued in each case. Twenty-four of these vessels were on the cross-Channel services.

On the 1st May, 1936, an agreement was entered into under Art. 4 (2) of the 1933 Regulations between the Dover Port Sanitary Authority and the Corporation of Folkestone whereby the staff of the Dover Port Sanitary Authority carry out rat-searching inspections of Vessels at the Port of Folkestone. Six of the 35 inspections mentioned above were conducted at Folkestone under the arrangement.

- (b) **PREMISES IN VICINITY OF DOCKS AND QUAYS :** The local warehouses are used for grain storage, and these are rat-proofed, and cats kept by the firms concerned, to destroy any rats that may gain access. A Clayton fumigating machine is available in the department, and is used at the port when special circumstances require its employment. The Southern Railway deal with rats on their premises at the port, a travelling party visiting at intervals and using the Cyanogas process where necessary.

The Eastern Dockyard was visited at intervals and found to be almost clear of rats, there being no food to attract them during the year.

(4) Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore :

Routine sanitary inspection, as Sanitary Inspectors are daily at the port for food inspection purposes. All foreign-going vessels are at once dealt with under Art. 19 of the 1933 Regulations.

(5) Rat-proofing :

- (a) **To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?**

Grain warehouses at this port are rat-proofed.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| (i) In Ships | { | There is no need to extend this further at present, as development at the port is not great, and it is not necessary on the regular cross-Channel boats, owing to the circumstances of the port. Any points coming under notice in the course of rat-searching vessels are dealt with as a routine. |
| (ii) On Shore | | |

TABLE E.
Rats Destroyed During 1937.
(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
	{			{			{			{			
Black	{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			4
Brown	{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			
Species not recorded	{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			
Examined	{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			
Infected with plague	{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			{ ..			
	{ —			{ —			{ —			{ 4			

TABLE F.
(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
	{			{			{			{			
Black	NIL.
Brown	
Species not recorded	
Examined	
Infected with plague	

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague “Infected” or “Suspected” Vessels or Vessels from Plague infected Ports arriving in the Port during the year.

Total Number of such Vessels Arriving.	Number of such Vessels Fumigated by SO.2	Number of Vessels Fumigated by HCN.	Number of Vessels on which Trapping, Poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat Destruction were not carried out.
1	2	4	5	6	7
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

TABLE H.*

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. OF DERATISATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED.					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with			After Trapping. Poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		H.C.N.	Sulphur.	H.C.N. and Sulphur.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
“ from 301 tons to 1,000 tons	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
“ from 1,001 “ 3,000 “	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
“ from 3,001 “ 10,000 “	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	35

* Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Ministry of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port II.)

6. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.
Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1937.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	127	—	4	9
Other Nations	67	—	—	7

7. Food Inspection :

(1) Summary of Food Inspection carried out under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, and Amendment Regulations, 1933, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927:

	France.		Belgium.		Spain.		Holland.		Czecho-Slovakia.		Coastwise.	
	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Preserves ..	47	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery ..	5	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved Flowers ..	0	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drained Cherries ..	3	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit ..	166	14	28	2	4	18	70	10	0	—	—	—
Peaches ..	—	—	—	—	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olives ..	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes ..	20	4	84	—	7	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Pulp ..	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Essence ..	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates ..	—	0	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables ..	60	0	56	3	10	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes ..	2293	1	56	—	—	—	964	8	56	—	—	—
Asparagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truffles ..	1	12	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry ..	49	19	0	8	4	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs ..	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game ..	—	—	84	15	6	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabbits ..	—	—	—	365	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooked Meat ..	16	15	102	10	13	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish ..	—	1	0	178	11	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shellfish ..	—	4	72	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrimps ..	—	—	—	31	11	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crayfish ..	—	—	—	—	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sardines ..	—	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters ..	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pate de Foie Gras ..	15	0	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yeast ..	86	17	28	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ..	17	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	108	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat ..	—	—	—	469	0	0	350	0	0	545	0	0
Barley ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12294	0	0
Chicory ..	—	—	—	—	2	56	—	—	—	170	0	0
Pimento ..	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chillies ..	—	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2903	19	48	1085	19	28	1034	18	56	350	0	0
										545	0	0
										12464	0	0

Grand Total=18,383 tons 17 cwts. 20 lbs.

The number of vessels concerned in carrying the foodstuffs examined each month was :—

				Actual No. of Vessels engaged in traffic.	Number of occasions these vessels entered Port.
January	..	..	..	20	78
February	..	..	..	20	92
March	..	..	..	26	119
April	..	..	..	16	102
May ..	..	..	..	19	107
June	..	..	..	19	83
July ..	..	..	..	19	89
August	..	..	..	16	43
September	..	..	..	17	64
October	..	..	..	16	73
November	..	..	..	18	65
December	..	..	..	21	78
Total number of Cargoes examined ..					993

(2) **Shellfish** : There are no layings within the area of the Port Health Authority.

(3) **Samples of Food examined :**

No.	Date.	Sample.	Result.	Remarks.
1	January	Yeast	Contained 1 part of Arsenic Tri-oxide per million (1/150 grain per pound)	Sampled in Transit.
2	August	Tinned Sardines	Contained 14 parts of lead per million	ditto
3	November	Liquid Honey Creams (Sweets)	Contained Sulphur dioxide= 70 parts per million. No other metallic contamination.	ditto
4	November	Punch Cream Cells (Sweets)	Contained Sulphur dioxide= 100 parts per million. No other metallic contamination.	ditto

NOTES.—

Sample No. 1. Amount of Arsenic below limit suggested by Royal Commission.

Sample No. 2. Consignors warned, and observation kept for further consignments.

Samples Nos. 3 and 4. Sulphur dioxide within permissible limits.

No samples were submitted to bacteriological examination.

8. **Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930 :** During 1937, 13 notices of prohibition were issued by the Port Medical Officer of Health. In 9 cases the birds were destroyed at this port, and in the 4 other instances the birds were exported by their owners.

In one instance an attempt had been made to import four paraquets in the false bottom of a case containing water-fowl. Proceedings were taken by the Port Health Authority against the consignee, who contended that the birds had been included by the consignor without his knowledge. The Justices gave defendant the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the case.

By the continued co-operation of the Southern Railway Company, passengers were, in general, warned before embarking at the French and Belgian ports with Parrots, and in this way disappointment to passengers on arrival at British ports was minimised as much as possible.

When it is necessary to destroy birds, this is carried out in the lethal chamber loaned to the Authority by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

9. **Aliens' Order, 1919-20 :** The arrangements locally are carried out in accordance with the Instructions to Medical Inspectors issued by the Ministry of Health.

The usual seasonal cross-Channel passenger and motor-carrying services to the Admiralty Pier and the Eastern Arm, in Dover Harbour, ran as follows :—

	From	To
ss. <i>Forde</i> , ex-Calais to Eastern Arm	March 24th	October 17th
ss. <i>London/Istanbul</i> , ex Ostende to Admiralty Pier	June 1st	September 30th
ss. <i>Autocarrier</i> , ex Calais to Admiralty Pier	April 1st	October 31st
5 a.m. Ostend Service to Admiralty Pier	June 26th	September 13th

The Dover/Dunkerque Train-ferry service, which commenced on the 5th October, 1936, continued arriving at 6.15 a.m. and 6.20 p.m. throughout 1937.

The arrangements for medical inspection of Aliens described in previous reports were again varied by the addition of extra medical assistance and a part-time nurse.

Dr. Hague was engaged as a temporary whole-time Assistant from 5th April to 31st August, and Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Jones, R.A.M.C. (ret.) as part-time Assistant, from 24th September onwards.

The following is a record of the Medical Inspection of Aliens, for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Aliens landed at Port.	Total.	M.I.	Non-		Certificates.				Clean Dis-	
			M.I.	M.E.	a	b	c	d	e	sing. case.
Visitors	81,007	80,170	486	351	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business Visitors	31,975	31,807	102	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diplomatic ..	3,305	3,279	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen	14	12	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Contract Seamen	599	599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returning Residents	14,776	14,718	47	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holding Ministry of Labour Permits—										
Males ..	2,570	1,938	5	627	—	—	1	—	—	—
Females ..	11,928	3,184	10	8,734	—	1	45	—	—	—
Children ..	73	62	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigrants—										
Males ..	591	431	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	482	372	2	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ..	100	77	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Transit	5,601	5,383	20	198	—	—	—	—	—	—
			698							
Totals ..	*153,021	*131,887	*10,145	10,291	—	1	46	2	—	—
Rejected from all causes	349	346	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmigrants ..	504	362	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—
			698							
Grand Total	*153,874	*132,595	*10,145	10,436	—	1	46	2	—	—

*10,145 sleeping-car Passengers arrived by Train-Ferry. Not inspected at Dover. Classification impossible. Inspected at Victoria.

Figures revised in accordance with Home Office local records at end of year.

J.—METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS : By the courtesy of W. Boulton Smith, Esq., M.Sc., Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
the appended summary of the local meteorological readings for 1937 is available for publication.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE (deg. F.).							SUNSHINE.		RAINFALL.		Wind Force.
	Monthly Mean.	EXTREMES.		MEANS.		Mean Daily Range.	Humidity (Sat. = 100).	Hours.	Days.	Inches.	Duration (Hours.)	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.							
January	..	53	29	47.5	39.8	7.7	81	63.2	17	5.03	84.2	M.P.H. 55
February	..	55	33	48.5	40.1	7.6	78	70.0	16	5.00	79.4	57
March	..	53	28	46.0	36.5	9.5	68	146.5	27	5.21	107.5	47
April	..	62	35	54.2	44.5	9.7	76	137.0	24	2.52	58.1	44
May	..	73	40	60.5	49.5	11.0	75	180.2	25	4.00	46.1	43
June	..	75	45	65.2	52.4	12.8	66	243.9	29	1.61	16.2	38
July	..	80	53	68.5	57.2	11.3	71	168.9	29	2.19	19.3	45
August	..	82	51	70.7	57.9	12.8	68	207.1	31	1.12	9.5	40
September	..	73	45	65.8	52.6	13.2	69	187.8	29	3.48	40.2	45
October	..	69	39	60.0	50.5	9.5	72	92.3	27	3.10	33.8	66
November	..	57	27	50.3	40.2	10.1	78	95.4	21	1.74	39.2	40
December	..	54	26	44.5	36.4	8.1	82	35.9	12	6.35	108.8	64
TOTAL	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1627.7	287	41.34	642.3	—
MONTHLY MEAN		—	—	—	—	10.3	74	135.6	24	3.44	53.5	—

Highest Temperature, 82 deg. on 7th August.
Lowest Grass Temperature, 22 deg. on 21st November.
Heaviest Daily fall of Rain 1.51 ins. on 15h July.

Lowest Temperature, 26 deg. on 7th December.
Sunniest Day, 15.0 hours on 6th June.

PART II.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN.**

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

OF

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1937.

BY T. J. NICHOLL, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

1. Staff

<i>School Medical Officer</i>	..	DR. A. B. McMASTER
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist</i>	.. .. .	DR. T. J. NICHOLL
<i>Other Specialist Officers—</i>		
<i>Surgeon</i>	.. .. .	DR. C. H. ADAMSON
<i>Anaesthetist</i>	.. .. .	Dr. G. W. Hinchliff
<i>Radiologist</i>	.. .. .	Surg.-Com. A. C. RUSACK, R.N. (ret.)
<i>Dental Surgeon</i>	.. .. .	MR. F. CONSTANT, L.D.S.
<i>School Nurses and Health Visitors (combined)</i>	..	MISS E. BARKER
		MISS A. C. BROWN, till 28th February
		MISS F. GRAY
		MISS E. CASTLE
		MISS G. O'DONOUGHUE, from 1st March
<i>Clerk</i>	.. .. .	MISS M. MANT, till 20th March
		MISS P. TAYLOR, from 21st March

2. Co-ordination

The correlation of the work of the School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare was continued as in previous years.

3. School Medical Service in Relation to Public Elementary Schools

(a) SCHOOL HYGIENE.—All the school departments were thoroughly cleansed, and redecorations carried out where necessary during the summer.

(b) SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—No new schools were built during the year, but the re-organisation of the schools in the Borough has been for some time under consideration by the Authority.

(c) School Accommodation and Average Attendance for the year ended 31st March, 1937 :—

School.	Department.	Accom- modation.	Average Attendance.
DOVER R.C.	Mixed ..	202	164
BARTON ROAD COUNCIL	Boys' ..	420	347
	Girls' ..	328	277
	Infants' ..	250	210
BUCKLAND C.E. ..	Girls' ..	278	189
	Infants' ..	250	159
CHARLTON C.E. ..	Boys' ..	200	121
	Girls' ..	164	118
	Infants' ..	177	69
CHRIST CHURCH C.E. ..	Boys' ..	175	149
	Infants' ..	224	123
RIVER C.	Mixed ..	224	156
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S C.E.	Boys' ..	289	223
	Girls' ..	181	148
	Infants' ..	205	127
ST. JAMES'S C.E. ..	Boys' ..	164	125
	Girls' ..	151	125
	Infants' ..	164	124
ST. MARTIN'S C. ..	Boys' ..	300	238
	Girls' ..	340	285
ST. MARY'S C.E. ..	Boys' ..	435	281
	Girls' ..	173	161
	Infants' ..	189	153
HOLY TRINITY C.E.	Boys' ..	190	115
	Girls' ..	160	122
PIER C.	Infants' ..	176	89
ASTOR AVENUE C. ..	Girls' ..	320	242
1937 =		6329	4640

4. Medical Inspection

(a) ROUTINE INSPECTION AT SCHOOLS: The schools were visited for routine and special examinations by Dr. Nicholl on 56 occasions; by Dr. Kean on 16 occasions; and by Dr. Hague on 18 occasions. Total 90.

Of the children in average attendance, some 1556 were inspected as routine cases—*i.e.*, 33.53% of the total number.

The number of entrants examined was 465 as compared with 627 in the previous year. The average number on the books of the Elementary Schools for 1937 is 5079 as compared with 5723 in 1933.

Children found at the primary inspection to have some defect are referred either to their own doctor or to the school clinic. Such cases are kept under observation by systematic re-inspection until the defect has been dealt with to the satisfaction of the School Doctor.

INSPECTION CLINIC.—This was held at the Welfare Centre, Brook House, on 119 forenoons. The children examined during 1937 numbered :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Special examinations	508	581	1089
Inspection for school attendance purposes	43	45	88
	<hr/> 551	<hr/> 626	<hr/> 1177

Children seen at the Inspection Clinic and subsequently referred for treatment at the School Clinic have been classified under the latter section.

The 88 children examined in regard to School attendance were convalescing from various infections, or were contacts. The conditions were :—

Chicken-pox ..	26	Measles	1
Mumps	28	Whooping-cough ..	23
Scarlet Fever ..	4	Other conditions ..	6
Diphtheria ..	—		

For some of these children, further exclusion was found to be necessary. These exclusions, together with those on account of contagious skin diseases and other infective conditions, etc., resulted in 731 certificates being issued by the School Medical Officer during 1937.

5. Analysis of the defects found during Medical Inspection of the three "Routine" Groups of Children

The appended tabular statement shows the percentage of children at the routine inspections needing treatment for the more important defects, compared with the results of previous years :—

years :—		Percentage defective each year.					
		Average.					
Defects.							
		1920/4	1925/9	1930/4	1935	1936	1937
(a)	Malnutrition	0.80	0.11	0.03	1.33	nil	0.13
(b)	Tonsils and Adenoids—						
	Operation cases ..	4.4	1.91	2.38	1.44	2.00	1.80
	do. (Eng. & Wales)	6.07	5.97	5.24	4.02	4.35	—
	Enlarged Cervical Glands	0.79	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.06
(c)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.08	0.20	0.28	0.57	0.25	0.12
	Non-Pulmonary						
	Tuberculosis ..	0.18	0.35	0.18	0.23	0.37	nil
(d)	Skin Diseases	3.01	0.75	0.61	0.40	0.12	0.90
(e)	External Eye Diseases	0.70	0.51	0.68	0.11	0.12	0.12
(f)	Defective Vision ..	8.02	2.88	4.56	6.19	3.95	4.11
	do. (London Children)	9.16	7.38	7.42	6.52	9.39	—
	do. (Eng. & Wales)	8.35	5.85	5.46	5.42	5.41	—
	Squint	0.82	0.65	0.38	0.69	nil	0.06
	do. (Eng. & Wales)	1.16	0.89	0.83	0.78	0.77	—
(g)	Defective Hearing and						
	Ear Diseases ..	1.46	1.06	0.69	0.98	0.56	0.71
(h)	Crippling Defects ..	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.11	0.31	0.45
(i)	Other Defects—						
	Defective Speech ..	0.26	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Organic Heart Disease	0.36	nil	nil	nil	0.06	nil
	Anaemia	0.87	0.18	0.10	nil	0.12	0.06
	Bronchitis	0.04	nil	0.09	nil	nil	0.06
	Nervous affections ..	0.20	—	0.11	—	0.18	nil

CHILDREN NOT PROTECTED BY VACCINATION : The results obtained at inspections in 1937 are compared below with the results previously recorded :—

Year.			Percentage of Inspections. Children unvaccinated.	
1925	..	..	2079	36.7
1926	..	..	1955	38.3
1927	..	..	1676	42.4
1928	..	..	2028	40.0
1929	..	..	1907	39.8
1930	..	..	1537	43.4
1931	..	..	1659	43.2
1932	..	..	2020	40.7
1933	..	..	1709	47.1
1934	..	..	1636	49.3
1935	..	..	1727	47.8
1936	..	..	1598	45.8
1937	..	..	1556	49.5

An analysis of the records in the three routine inspections gives the following results :—

Year.		Percentage of Non-Vaccinated Children :		
		Entrants	Intermediates	Leavers
		(5 years)	(8 years)	(12 and over)
1925	..	42.2	35.9	30.0
1926	..	43.4	39.0	34.1
1927	..	50.2	41.1	34.4
1928	..	60.1	50.7	30.3
1929	..	35.2	47.5	34.3
1930	..	39.6	49.5	39.9
1931	..	48.1	39.3	40.3
1932	..	48.9	36.1	40.2
1933	..	52.6	44.3	45.8
1934	..	52.0	48.1	47.7
1935	..	53.8	50.1	41.1
1936	..	52.1	52.2	31.3
1937	..	55.7	53.5	42.5

6. Infectious Diseases :

1. NOTIFIABLE :

(a) DIPHTHERIA.—During 1937, 5 cases of Diphtheria were notified amongst scholars at the elementary schools, as compared with 3 in the previous year. The distribution in the various schools in 1936 and 1937 is shown thus :—

Year 1937.		Year 1936.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each De- partment.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each De- partment.
3 Department had	1 case	1 Department had	1 case
1 Department had	2 cases	1 Department had	2 cases
25 Departments had	no cases	27 Departments had	no cases
None of the 5 notified cases had previously been immunised.			

A large number of home and school contacts were "swabbed." In all, 147 swabbings were taken, of which none were positive in regard to the *B. Diphtheriae*.

Immunisation Clinic : Up to the 31st December, 1937, consent forms for the fourth list since immunisation was inaugurated locally in 1930 had been received with regard to 69 children. The Special Clinic was carried on through the year, and the following is a statement of the work carried out until 31st December :—

1. Number of sessions held : 34.
2. Number of children attending : 69.
3. Of these—
 - 12 proved to be immune by primary Schick Test.
 - 34 attended for immunisation, and also
 - 23 requiring immunisation, who have not yet completed the course.

—
69

4. Age distribution of children completely immunised :—

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 and over.	Total
	0	3	3	3	11	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	34

It is regrettable that more advantage was not taken of the Authority's offer of free immunisation to this lurking infection. Only 69 cases were presented for testing and treatment as compared with 77 of the previous year. Of the 34 children immunised, eleven were 5 years old and the age groups 2, 3, and 4 had only 3 each. This is to be deplored and one is driven to the obvious conclusion that, owing to the very low incidence of the infection in the Borough, the parents have developed an attitude of complacency and indifference.

If parents would only fully appraise the significance of the well-proved dictum that "Prevention is better than Cure"—in this case, a cure that often leaves crippling defects following in its wake; and that the infection is bound to re-appear in non-immunised communities, and may take a heavy toll of the younger generation, then, and then only, can we hope to put up a successful defence to the onslaught of one of the most treacherous of microbic infections by the successful immunising of all young people.

One cannot too often stress the great importance of immunising all children between the ages of 2 and 6 years. It must also be deplored that a vicious species of propaganda is indulged in by certain people, who are ever ready to decry any scientific method used in protecting the human body from infectious disease, by misleading statements, saturated with a surfeit of petty bias; they endeavour through the medium of the lay press, to poison the minds of the public against such treatment, and to outlaw those authorities who offer such facilities for protection. Fortunately, in this town most parents are gifted with intelligence and common sense, and are able to form their own opinion on the merits or demerits of the method of protection offered them.

Much discussion has taken place during the past 2 years on the new "one shot" method of immunising by an antigen called Alum Precipitated Toxoid. The idea of being able to immunise a child by one injection naturally made a big appeal to most medical men, especially those engaged in immunising large groups of children. This method was not introduced into the Dover Clinic, as there did not appear to be sufficient evidence of its efficaciousness to warrant its inception and the consequent change-over from the routine method carried out in the Clinic since its inauguration—namely, the use of Formol Toxoid for children under 8, and Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules for those over 8 years of age.

That it was wise to refrain from departure from this proved method of immunising is borne out by the report of the Committee appointed by the Council of the Society of Medical Officers of Health recently published. In their report they state that: "Careful workers have found not only that single injections of Alum Precipitated Toxoid fail to give immediate protection in a relatively high proportion of cases, but also that such protection as is attained rapidly wanes."

No certificate of Immunisation is issued by this Authority unless the child is negative on the Second Schick Test.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—In 1937, 32 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred amongst scholars as compared with 30 in 1936. The distribution of the cases was:—

Year 1937.		Year 1936.	
Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.	Number of School Departments affected.	Number of Cases in each Department.
7 Departments had	1	6 Departments had	1
2 " "	2	6 " "	2
3 " "	3	1 " "	3
1 " "	4	1 " "	4
1 " "	8	1 " "	5
15 " "	no cases	14 " "	no cases

2. NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—The arrangements for notification to the School Medical Officer by Head Teachers, of cases of Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, etc., were continued throughout the year. The distribution of the cases was:—

SCHOOL.			Diseases.			
			Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Whooping-cough.
BARTON ROAD	Boys' ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls' ..	—	—	2	2	—
	Infants' ..	1	14	15	35	—
BUCKLAND	Girls' ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	1	—	23	17	—
CHARLTON	Boys' ..	—	—	3	—	—
	Girls' ..	—	1	—	—	—
	Infants' ..	—	2	6	4	—
CHRIST CHURCH	Boys' ..	2	—	—	—	—
ASTOR AVENUE	Girls' ..	—	—	—	—	—
BELGRAVE ROAD	Infants' ..	2	5	1	25	—

SCHOOL.			Diseases.			Whoop- cough.
			Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Mumps.	
ST. PAUL'S	Mixed	..	—	—	—	5
	Infants'	..	—	—	—	—
HOLY TRINITY	Boys'	..	—	—	—	—
	Girls'	..	—	1	—	—
PIER	Infants'	..	1	27	—	4
ST. BART'S	Boys'	..	—	—	—	—
	Girls'	..	—	1	—	1
	Infants'	..	1	36	1	2
RIVER	Mixed	..	3	—	—	6
	Infants'	..	—	—	—	—
ST. JAMES'	Boys'	..	—	—	—	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	—	—
	Infants'	..	—	8	—	—
ST. MARTIN'S	Boys'	..	1	6	—	3
	Girls'	..	—	45	—	9
ST. MARY'S	Boys'	..	—	—	1	—
	Girls'	..	—	—	—	—
	Infants'	..	3	8	—	8
Total			15	156	52	119
Cases in 1936			417	72	8	3

3. SCHOOL CLOSURE : It was not found necessary to resort to school closure on medical grounds.

7. The following-up of children found to be defective

(a) The School Nurses report as follows :—

(1) VISITS.

(a)	Visits to Schools	re Medical Inspection	..	89
(b)	„ „	re Weighing	.. ..	31
(c)	„ „	re Personal Hygiene of children		81
(d)	Visits to Homes	re Dirty Children	.. ..	43
(e)	„ „	re Defective Children	.. ..	94
(f)	„ „	re Dental defects	.. ..	14
(g)	„ „	re Throat swabbing	..	8
(h)	„ „	re Tuberculosis	.. ..	83
(i)	„ „	re Whooping-cough	.. ..	124
(j)	„ „	re Chicken-pox	.. ..	172
(k)	„ „	re Measles	.. ..	8
(l)	„ „	re Other infections	.. ..	98
Total Visits				845

(2) WORK AT SCHOOL CLINIC :

(a)	Sessions at School Clinic	..	{ Morning	119
			{ Afternoon	118
(b)	Children bathed for scabies	.. ..	..	5
(c)	Children cleansed	.. ..	..	2

The number of Nurses engaged with clinic work varies from one to three, according to the Clinic time-table and requirements.

CHILDREN EXAMINED IN SCHOOL BY SCHOOL NURSES *re* CLEANLINESS :

The appended Table shows the result of the periodical surveys since 1921.

Average of Half-Yearly Surveys :

		1921-25 (inc.)				1926-30 (inc.)				1931-35 (inc.)				1936.		1937.	
		1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.
<i>Number</i>																	
Boys	..	2814	2894	1644	1658	1215	820	760	728	1316	1298						
Girls	..	2621	2478	2549	2597	2306	2570	2391	2336	2135	2065						
<i>Per cent. Clean</i>																	
Boys	..	96.58	97.84	97.5	97.6	98.16	98.40	98.95	99.46	97.19	99.69						
Girls	..	77.02	79.72	88.5	88.9	89.38	90.34	92.35	93.50	90.82	92.34						
<i>Per cent. Verminous</i>																	
Boys	..	3.42	2.16	2.5	2.4	1.84	1.56	1.05	0.54	2.81	0.30						
Girls	..	22.98	20.28	11.5	11.1	10.62	9.67	7.65	6.50	9.18	7.65						
SUMMARY OF CLEANLINESS STANDARD :																	
% of all Children found clean		..	87.7	91.8	92.2	92.13	92.86	93.98	94.91	93.22	96.28						
<i>Boys' Departments</i>																	
Highest % for cleanliness		..	—	—	—	—	—	9=100	10=100	9=100	13=100						
Lowest % for cleanliness		..	—	—	—	—	—	1=	1=	1=	1=						
<i>Girls' Departments</i>																	
Highest % for cleanliness		..	—	—	—	—	—	2=100	3=100	2=100	3=100						
Lowest % for cleanliness		..	—	—	—	—	—	4=	1=	1=	1=						

8. Medical Treatment

(i) SCHOOL CLINIC SCALE OF FEES FOR TREATMENT.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) | Minor Ailment Cases | .. .. | 6d. per week |
| (b) | Dental Cases | .. .. | 6d. per week |
| (c) | Tonsil and Adenoid operations :— | | |
| | Weekly Income per head over 5/- | 2/6 to 15/6 according to income | |
| (d) | Orthopaedic Cases : | | |

Out-patient section :		Treatment.	Appliances.	Railway Fares.
(a)	5/- or under ..	Free	Free	Free
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	6d. per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
(c)	7/6 to 12/6 ..	6d. per att.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
(d)	12/6 to 15/- ..	1/- per att.	Full cost	Charged
(e)	Over 15/- ..	1/6 per att.	Full cost	Charged

In-patient section :

(a)	5/- or under ..	Free	Free	Free
(b)	5/- to 7/6 ..	2/6 per week	$\frac{1}{4}$ cost	Free
(c)	7/6 to 12/6 ..	5/- per week	$\frac{1}{2}$ cost	Charged
(d)	12/6 to 15/- ..	10/- per week	Full cost	Charged
(e)	Over 15/- ..	20/- per week	Full cost	Charged
(f)	£2.50 per ann.	Full Hospital and other charges		

or over

(ii) The Clinic was open for 119 morning and 118 afternoon sessions, and 1,009 children were medically treated. 1,840 were treated at the Dental Clinic, which was open on 386 half-days. In some instances the same child received both forms of treatment.

The total attendances at the School Clinic were :—

Medical Cases	..	..	..	4,835
The total attendances at the Astor Dental Clinic (School Medical Service Section) were :—				
Dental Cases	..	..	..	2,676
Total	..	..	..	7,511

(iii) The defects for which treatment was given, and the number of children suffering therefrom, are shown below. The analysis deals with defects, and an individual child may be counted a second time if treated for more than one defect :—

A. Minor Ailments:	(1) <i>Skin</i> :	Ringworm—Scalp ..	5
		Body ..	4
		Scabies	13
		Impetigo	82
		Other Skin Diseases ..	95
		Minor Injuries ..	190
	(2) Ear Diseases .. ..	..	84
	(3) External Eye Diseases ..	..	49
	(4) Miscellaneous Defects ..	..	380
B. Defects of Vision .. ..	..	..	184
C. Defects of Nose and Throat ..	..	..	147
D. Dental Defects .. ..	..	..	1840

A. MINOR AILMENTS :

(1.) SKIN DISEASES.

(a) RINGWORM : Three new cases of Ringworm of the body, and three of ringworm of the scalp were treated during the year.

(b) SCABIES AND IMPETIGO : Thirteen cases of scabies were treated, and 82 cases of impetigo.

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of scabies as compared with the previous year 13 (36), and, as usual, the cases occurred mostly in families who had been exposed to the infection. Nine families had 1 case, and two families had 2 cases.

The heavily infected cases which were treated by the Kathi-olan method occurred in 5 families, the treatment being carried out by the School Nursing Staff.

There was also a slight decrease in the number of impetigo cases, 82 (100). There is some hesitancy in sending cases of this infectious type of skin complaint to the Clinic at the earliest possible opportunity. In the early stage the infection is very responsive to treatment, and generally enables the child to continue attendance at school; but when patients are sent in the later stages, the infectious process has got such a strong hold that most cases require prolonged treatment and exclusion from school. Not only that, but such cases become a source of infection to other children in the school.

(c) OTHER SKIN DISEASES : In addition to the contagious skin diseases, the following conditions were treated :—

Alopecia	..	..	1	Psoriasis	..	..	2
Chilblains	..	..	5	Seborrhoea	..	..	6
Dermatitis	..	..	30	Urticaria	..	..	5
Eczema	..	..	6	Warts	..	..	21
Herpes	..	..	9				—
Indefinite eruptions			3				95
Intertrigo	..	..	6				—
Pityriasis	..	..	1				

(d) MINOR INJURIES : 190 cases of minor injuries were treated, as shown below :—

Burns	..	..	8	Septic face	..	..	15
Scalds	..	..	3	„ arm	..	..	5
Injury to head and face			7	„ hand	..	..	9
„ shoulder			—	„ finger	..	..	45
„ arm	..		9	„ leg	..	..	27
„ hand	..		7	„ knee	..	..	13
„ fingers	..		8	„ foot	..	..	13
„ leg	..		3				—
„ knees	..		15				190
„ foot	..		3				—

(2) EAR DEFECTS : The conditions treated were :—

Defective hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chronic Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Cerumen	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
							—
							84
							—

There was a decrease in the number of running ears as compared with the previous year, 34 (47), and this improvement has been mostly due to the "dry method" of treatment which is the routine practice at the Clinic. This is one of the ailments of childhood for which much can be done by a linking-up of the Child Welfare Clinic and the School Clinic. It is essential, if treatment is to be efficacious, that ear trouble of this type should be dealt with as soon as recognised. The longer treatment is delayed, the greater the chance for the septic process to get firmly established in the middle ear, where it is almost impossible successfully to eradicate it.

(3) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES: See "B" Ophthalmic Clinic.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS DEFECTS: The following is an analysis of these conditions dealt with:—

Abscess	..	..	4	Gastro-Intestinal		
Anaemia	..	..	8	System	..	41
Ascarides	..	..	4	Nervous Debility	..	21
Boils	..	..	24	Nervous System	..	26
Cardio-Vascular System			2	Mastitis	..	3
Developmental	..		5	Orthopaedic	..	5
Debility	..	..	71	Respiratory System	..	102
Epistaxis	..	..	3	Rheumatism	..	14
Ganglion	..	..	1			—
Genito-Urinary System			10			380
Glands	..	..	36			—

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of debility as compared with the previous year, 71 (215). The large number of cases in the preceding year was mostly due to an epidemic of measles. This also accounts for the fall in the number of respiratory defects, 102 (186). In examining children with respiratory trouble, one cannot help noticing the vast number of children who have no idea of how to breathe properly. This is a great pity, and a reflection on the method adopted in this country for the physical training of school children. There is no doubt that if more attention was given to this all-important aspect of physical training, such as is carried out in most other countries, a great deal of the respiratory troubles of our own school children would rapidly disappear. It would be just as well if we put our insular pride in our pocket and took a lesson from our more progressive friends across the Atlantic. There one would see the delightful picture of school children starting off their daily task by washing their teeth, properly blowing their noses, and doing their deep breathing exercises. How can we expect to see a perfect body develop, even if the diet is all that can be desired, so long as the important factor of an ample supply of oxygen to the tissues is neglected? Let us see to it that the child is enabled to make full use of the lungs, so that the stale complement of air is properly got rid of and fresh air takes its place.

Rheumatism: There has been a slight increase in this infection as compared with last year, 14 (10). Of all the factors in the causation of this distressing complaint, the one that recurs most frequently is dampness, either of the dwelling or the clothing in contact with the child. This can be combated from the school side by having cloakrooms of sufficient size, so that the coats will not be in contact, and efficiently heated and ventilated, so that the wet outer clothing may dry whilst the children are at school.

B. OPHTHALMIC CLINIC :

(a) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES :

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blepharitis	7	5	12
Conjunctivitis	7	9	16
Keratitis	1	—	1
Styes	4	7	11
Nystagmus	1	—	1
Other conditions	5	3	8
	25	24	49

(b) SQUINT:

Description.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Convergent strabismus	14	15	29
Divergent ditto	2	1	3
Alternating ditto	1	—	1
Latent ditto	3	3	6
	20	19	39

(c) REFRACTION CASES (including Squint—39—as above) :

	Boys.				Girls.				Total.
	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	Under 7 years.	8 years.	12 years.	Other Ages.	
Hypermetropia	7	7	8	19	9	6	14	19	89
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2	4	13	9	1	3	7	10	49
Myopia	—	1	4	9	1	—	5	9	29
Myopic Astigmatism ..	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	8
Mixed Astigmatism	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	10
	10	13	28	42	11	10	30	41	185

Cases referred for Refraction—From Routine and Special
 Inspections .. 117
 From Re-examinations 73

Dealt with under Authority's Scheme.	Dealt with other than under Authority's Scheme.	For whom Glasses prescribed.		For whom Glasses provided.	
		Under Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Under Authority's Scheme.	Other- wise.
185	—	172	—	166	2

CASES OF DEFECTIVE VISION TREATED AT CLINIC :

Classified according to the School Departments where the children are taught :—

Department.		Average		Percentage.		
		No. on Roll.	No. De- fective.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Belgrave	Infants'	142	2	—	—	1.4
Buckland	Girls'	206	6	—	2.9	—
	Infants'	179	6	—	—	3.4
Barton Road	Boys'	373	17	4.5	—	—
	Girls'	299	13	—	4.3	—
	Infants'	242	2	—	—	0.8
Charlton	Boys'	131	2	1.5	—	—
	Girls'	126	3	—	2.4	—
	Infants'	76	—	—	—	—
Christ Church	Boys'	160	11	6.8	—	—
Astor Avenue	Girls'	264	16	—	6.0	—
Holy Trinity	Boys'	124	8	6.4	—	—
	Girls'	131	7	—	5.3	—
Pier	Infants'	104	1	—	—	0.9
River Mixed	Boys'	98	6	6.0	—	—
	Girls'	88	1	—	1.1	—
St. Bart's	Boys'	236	9	3.8	—	—
	Girls'	160	7	—	4.4	—
	Infants'	146	2	—	—	1.4
St. James'	Boys'	134	4	2.9	—	—
	Girls'	137	7	—	5.1	—
	Infants'	135	2	—	—	1.5
St. Martin's	Boys'	251	15	5.9	—	—
	Girls'	311	16	—	5.1	—
St. Mary's	Boys'	303	9	2.9	—	—
	Girls'	174	1	—	0.5	—
	Infants'	178	7	—	—	3.9
St. Paul's Mixed	Boys'	80	1	1.2	—	—
	Girls'	101	4	—	3.9	—
		5079	185	3.6 % of total		

RESULTS IN REFRACTION CASES :

Year.	Percentage of Children who required refraction, and who attended the Clinic.	Percentage of these for whom glasses were prescribed.	Percentage of these who obtained glasses.
Average 1921-25 ..	88.7	92.5	87.7
Average 1926-30 ..	94.7	95.6	89.9
Average 1931-35 ..	89.81	95.3	94.6
Year 1936 ..	82.80	95.0	95.4
Year 1937 ..	97.36	93.0	97.7

C. NOSE AND THROAT :

Defects.	Referred for Treatment=157.			Treated.
	Routine Inspections.	Special Inspections and Re-examinations.	Total.	
Tonsils ..	25	76	101	By operation, Clinic 78 Other 3
Adenoids ..	3	10	13	
Tonsils and Adenoids ..	—	15	15	
Other Conditions ..	2	26	28	By other means, 69
	30	127	157	150

D. DENTAL DEFECTS :

School Dentist's Report.

ASTOR DENTAL CLINIC.

(a) RECORD OF ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTIONS :

Age.	No. of Children.			Temporary Teeth.		Permanent Teeth	
	Exam-ined.	With sound teeth.	Per-centage with sound teeth.	No. Savable.	No. Unsav-able.	No. Savable.	No. Un-savable.
5 years ..	575	150	26.0	332	2253	20	4
6 „ ..	467	89	14.7	263	1846	87	14
7 „ ..	471	88	18.6	147	1520	182	27
8 „ ..	474	107	22.5	56	1365	257	82
9 „ ..	522	165	31.6	23	1004	361	176
10 „ ..	508	204	40.1	—	425	335	235
11 „ ..	535	196	36.2	—	159	375	303
12 „ ..	528	214	40.5	—	53	304	414
13 „ ..	520	212	40.7	—	12	311	477
14 „ ..	487	172	35.3	—	—	293	468
	5087	1597	31.3	821	8637	2525	2200

(b) In addition to the number of inspections recorded in (a) 3762 children have been re-inspected.

(c) Percentages of children with Sound Teeth at Schools (not including Infants) at the second Dental Inspection in 1937 :—

School Department.	Number of Children Inspected.	% of Children with Sound Teeth.
Holy Trinity Girls' ..	111	51.3
Holy Trinity Boys' ..	106	49.0
St. Mary's Boys'	246	45.5
St. James' Boys' ..	105	43.8
St. Mary's Girls' ..	152	42.1
River	141	40.4
Christ Church Boys' ..	151	36.4
St. James' Girls'	108	35.1
Buckland Girls' ..	219	34.2
St. Bart's Boys'	217	34.1
Charlton Girls'	106	31.1
Barton Road Girls' ..	281	30.9
Astor Avenue	220	30.4
Charlton Boys'	122	30.3
St. Paul's Mixed	109	29.3
Barton Road Boys' ..	342	28.3
St. Martin's Girls' ..	299	26.4
St. Martin's Boys' ..	237	21.9
St. Bart's Girls'	144	21.5

The propaganda of the values of nutritional foods now apparently starting in earnest will eventually, it is to be hoped, lead to the formation of stronger acid-resisting teeth imbedded in normal jaws. At present calcium deficiency combined with soft sticky foods produces appalling results, not only in the shape and structure of the jaws, but in the temporary and permanent teeth.

As a good example of the value of a good diet, it may be mentioned that the teeth of the boys in a Dover residential school are about 90% sound compared with the 30 odd percent of the whole of the children.

FREDERICK CONSTANT, L.R.C.S., Eng.

Orthopaedic Treatment

(a) During 1936, an arrangement was effected with the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, whereby an Orthopaedic Specialist Surgeon from the staff attends at Dover each month to conduct a Clinic at the Welfare Centre. Both Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Service cases are seen. A fee of £3 3s. 0d., per session is paid to the hospital plus the surgeon's travelling expenses of £2 2s. 0d. on each occasion. The arrangement has proved a valuable aid, and has resulted in better specialist supervision of old cases, and the securing of more rapid diagnosis and appropriate treatment in cases coming under observation for the first time. The Clinic was inaugurated on the 6th April, 1936. During 1937, eleven sessions were held, and 64 individual schoolchildren attended. A total of 130 attendances were made by these School Medical Service cases.

Children seen at Clinic, including the 34 children under school age mentioned in the M.C.W. section of the Annual report :—

1. Congenital						
Club foot	..	..	..	..	..	3
Spastic paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital dislocation of the hip	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deformed toes	..	..	..	..	..	8
Deformed fingers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Flat feet	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deformed spine	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pes Arcuatus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pes Valgus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	5
2. Birth injuries						
Nerve injuries	..	..	..	..	..	2
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Rickets						
Knock knees	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bowed tibiae	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Non-Rickety						
Knock knees	..	..	..	..	..	7
5. Postural defects of the spine	..	..	..	..	..	5
6. Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Flat feet	..	..	..	..	..	12
8. Infantile paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	7
10. Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	3
11. Tuberculous joints	..	..	..	..	..	3
12. Dyschondroplasia	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Faulty gait	..	..	..	..	..	2
15. Nothing abnormal discovered	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						98
						—

(b) The data as to treatment under (b) and (c) relate to School children only. The details concerning treatment of children under five years of age are shown in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

Full use was made of the Authority's scheme for in-patient and out-patient treatment, provision of appliances, etc., thirty-nine individual school children were treated, several of whom received benefit under more than one heading.

The conditions were :—

Flat foot	..	..	..	9	Deformed finger	..	..	1
Club foot	..	..	..	1	Congenital dislocation of			
Paralysis	..	..	..	11	hip	..	..	2
Injury at birth	..	..	..	1	Bowed tibiae	..	..	2
Hip disease—old tuber-					Defective toes	..	..	1
cular	..	..	..	1	Other conditions	..	..	1
Postural defect of the					Spinal curvature	..	..	1
spine	..	..	..	3				—
Knock-knees	..	..	..	5				39
								—

EXPENDITURE : (School Medical section) :—

	Children.	Out-patient Treatment. Attendances.	In-patient Treatment. Total days Treated.	Cost to Local Authority. £ s. d.		
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover	25	452	—	33	18	0
Royal National Ortho- paedic Hospital, Stanmore	4	—	268	75	4	8
Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover, X-Ray Ex- aminations	4	4	—	5	5	0
Provision of Surgical Appliances	19	—	—	17	12	3
Travelling expenses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specialist's Fees ..	—	—	—	38	10	0
				<hr/> 170 9 11		
RECEIPTS :						
Payment by parents				13	13	7
				<hr/>		
		Net cost	..	£156	16	4
				<hr/>		

Total individual children concerned = 39.

CLEANSING STATION :

(a) PEDICULOSIS : In only two cases was it necessary to issue twenty-four hour notices to parents in connection with the verminous condition of children. One case was cleansed at the School Clinic. No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

(b) SCABIES : The arrangements for treatment of children suffering from scabies were continued. Where multiple cases are discovered in families, all those infected—where willing—are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, until the necessary disinfection is carried out at the home. During 1937, five cases were bathed at the School Clinic section of the Royal Victoria Hospital, but it was not found necessary to admit any school children to the Isolation Hospital for any longer period of treatment.

SCHOOL CLINIC FEES :

The fees paid by parents for the treatment of children at the School Clinic were :—

	£	s.	d.
For minor ailments	18	7	0
For spectacles	10	1	3
For operations	25	12	0
For dental treatment	21	4	0
For cod liver oil and malt	6	16	4
For Virol	3	11	8
For orthopædic treatment	13	13	7
	<hr/> £99 5 10		
	<hr/>		

Five hundred and thirty-three or 52% of the children who received medical treatment, and 992 or 53% of those who had dental treatment, did so under the free section of the Authority's scheme.

9. Open-air Education.

(a) PLAYGROUND CLASSES: These are held at the schools at regular intervals, when the equipment permits.

(b) SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

(c) SCHOOL CAMPS.

(d) OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: All the classrooms in the new school in Astor Avenue.

(e) DAY OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS: Proposals for a day open-air school are part of the Authority's programme.

(f) RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

There are no local arrangements at present under the headings (b), (c) and (f).

10. Physical Training.

Arrangments have been effected with the Kent Education Committee whereby the services of their Organisers are available in the Borough.

11. Provision of Meals

(a) NUTRITION: Medical Examination:—

At the request of the Education Committee, a special examination of children put forward by the Head Teacher on account of malnutrition was held in July. This is the third annual survey of children considered by the Head Teachers to be suffering from malnutrition which has been held since the Authority's milk scheme was introduced in 1935. The following table shows the result of the medical Examinations:—

Year.	No. of Children Examined.	Classification.				Recommended for Milk.			Total recommended for milk.
		A	B	C	D	B	C	D	
1935	178	7	54	104	13	1	104	13	118
1936	42	—	19	23	—	1	23	—	24
1937	181	8	96	77	—	17	77	—	94
TOTAL	401	15	169	204	13	19	204	13	236

It will be observed that some of the cases classified as being class B i.e. normal nutrition, were recommended for free milk. This is due to the fact that the children, although showing normal nutrition, were suffering from the temporary effects of an illness, some physical defect, or were contacts with Tubercular cases. It is imperative that any child in daily contact with an infectious case, such as tuberculosis (a most undesirable but sometimes unpreventable state of circumstances) should have all the nourishment possible. Also included in this category were girls over 12 years of age who showed evidence of that nervous stress associated with development of adult bodily functions.

Cases receiving free milk in school are examined twice a year and their weights recorded, as this is of great value in estimating the rate of growth.

It is often asked, what is the appearance of a child who qualifies for class A according to the Board of Education requirements? This is lucidly described by Professor Lydia Roberts in her book "The Crippled Child." She states that "The well developed, well nourished child has first of all a general appearance of vitality, vigor and interest in life that is characteristic of all healthy animals. The skeleton is well grown and strong, with straight arms and legs, well shaped head and chest. The teeth are sound and well formed, and are set in well shaped jaws, with no overlapping or overcrowding. The muscles are well developed and efficient, as shown by their ability in running, jumping and other activities. The posture is generally erect. There is a sufficient supply of fat to make a moderate padding over the skeleton and muscles, and to give the body a well-rounded contour. There is a good supply of red blood, with a normal amount of haemoglobin and red blood cells. The nervous system is stable, and the endurance good. The child is, in short, an efficient, physically fit young animal."

It is very satisfactory to note that in the Routine Medical Inspections during 1937, 28% of the children were Class A as compared with 18.64% for the previous year. In all cases the assessment of the child has been made on clinical grounds, and not on the anthropometric scale.

It must be borne in mind that a child's standard of nutrition is not altogether dependent on a sufficient and properly balanced diet.

Other factors play a most important role, such as sufficient sleep, good housing, unrestricted fresh air and sunshine, ample exercise, and a happy environment both at school and at home. It is most pleasing to note the improvement in the children's nutritional standard since their removal from the Adrian Street and Durham Hill Areas to the St. Radigund's Estate.

On interrogating parents of malnourished children, it was amazing to find the degree of ignorance they evinced as regards the nutritive values of the foodstuffs in common use. That this is no exception for the town of Dover is evident from the remarks of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education. He states that—"It must not be forgotten that Educational Authorities have a further responsibility as regard nutrition, a responsibility that is wide in outlook and of great importance for the national welfare. Girls should be taught at School the choice and price of foodstuffs, knowledge of food values, and the

correct method of cooking. Malnutrition in the child is often not the result of poverty, but due to ignorance of proper food values and unphysiological dieting.' This is well exemplified in the fat, flabby specimens of children who are so liable to catarrh and put up a poor resistance to infection.

Safe milk plays a most important role in a child's diet, and to derive benefit from it the child should have at least one pint per day. This is emphasized in the 1937 report of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition, which states that "from a health standpoint there is no single measure which would do more to improve the health development and resistance to disease of the rising generation than a largely increased consumption of milk." The report also draws attention to the nutritive value of the so-called by-products of milk manufacture, namely, skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey.

Whether or not the introduction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of milk into the daily dietary of the School child will bring about that improvement in nutrition which the School Medical Service is so anxious to see attained remains to be seen. The scheme has only been in force three years, which is too short a period to produce reliable data. It must be remembered that the school child only gets the milk on 5 days a week, and not at all during the holidays, or when absent from school owing to sickness. This is one of the two weak links in an otherwise highly commendable scheme, the other being the economic factor. If the income per head after rent deduction is 5/- the child gets free milk; but if the income per head should happen to be 5/1, the child is not eligible. Such is the pathetic side of Economics !

(b) MILK IN SCHOOLS :

(i) VOLUNTARY SCHEME : A scheme inaugurated by teachers has been in force for some years. On the 5th September, 1934, the Board of Education issued Circular 1437 concerning the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, whereby a rebate is paid by the latter Board to the retailer whose milk supplies to schools are approved by the local M.O.H., thus enabling scholars to obtain milk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd pint. This scheme came into operation on the 1st October, 1934.

The Authority's arrangements for the bacteriological examination of these milk supplies were continued in 1937.

Seven samples per month are thus examined at the county laboratory, which covers each school department at approximately 3-monthly intervals.

The standard adopted by the Authority is that the milk shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per 1 c.c., and have no *coli bacilli* in 1/100 c.c.

The scheme and quality of milk supplies are proving satisfactory.

(ii) SCHEME OF EDUCATION AUTHORITY UNDER S.84
EDUCATION ACT, 1921.

Early in 1935, the Education Committee considered the question of supplying free milk in schools, to such children as are unable by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided, and whose parents are unable to pay for the milk.

The scheme came into operation on the 27th May, 1935, and the basis is as follows :—

The children are selected by the School Medical Officer at routine school inspections, or at the Inspection Clinic, or are referred to the Clinic by Head Teachers on their own initiative or at the request of parents.

After medical examination such cases as the School Medical Officer recommends for milk on their nutritional condition are referred to the Secretary of the Education Committee, who makes the necessary inquiries as to the parents' financial circumstances.

When the family income per head per week, after deducting rent, does not exceed 5/- the Authority grant free milk.

During the year 1937, 230 children were referred for examination on this account; 49 did not attend; 181 were medically examined, and 94 of these were recommended on medical grounds, of whom 31 were found to be eligible by reason of their financial circumstances. 13,476 bottles of 1/3rd pint of milk were supplied under the Authority's scheme, to these new cases and the cases previously approved, the average number of children receiving milk each month being 72.

12 to 16. School Baths: Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and voluntary Bodies

These were all continued as described in the 1930 Report.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children

Numbers as shown in Table III. of Appendix.

18. Nursery Schools

Not provided in Borough.

19. Secondary Schools

None under this Authority.

20. Continuation Schools

There is only one such school, conducted by the Kent Education Committee, in Dover, and this is held in the Barton Road Boys' School. The age range of the pupils is 14 to 16.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons

No cases were referred to the School Medical Officer.

22. Special Inquiries

No special inquiries were undertaken during the year.

23. Miscellaneous

24. Appendices

The statistical records of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Appendix :—

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspection.

TABLE 2. Return of defects found at Medical Inspection.

TABLE 3. Numerical return of all exceptional children in the area.

TABLE 4. Return of defects treated.

TABLE 1. Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	465
Second Age Group	532
Third Age Group	559
Total	—1556

Number of other Routine Inspections

—

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS :

Number of Special Inspections ..	890
Number of Re-inspections	433
Total	—1323

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT :

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to Require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. (A) (3)	Net Number (4)
Entrants	3	31	34
Second Age Group	38	34	69
Third Age Group	23	16	39
Total (Prescribed Groups) ..	64	81	142
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
Grand Total	64	81	142

No individual child is counted more than once in any one column in this Table. A child may be counted in both columns (2) and (3).

TABLE 2. A.—Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
				Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
				Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Number requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	..	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	1	—	2	—	
		(2) " Body	—	—	3	—	
		(3) Scabies	1	—	8	—	
		(4) Impetigo	—	—	61	—	
		(5) Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	12	3	94	—	
EYE	..	(6) Blepharitis	1	—	18	1	
		(7) Conjunctivitis	—	—	13	—	
		(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—	
		(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	
		(10) Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	1	2	8	—	
EAR	..	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	64	18	44	2	
		(12) Squint	1	2	8	—	
		(13) Defective Hearing	1	1	9	—	
		(14) Otitis Media	8	2	18	1	
		(15) Other Ear Diseases	2	1	29	—	
NOSE AND THROAT	..	(16) Chronic Tonsilitis only	25	24	52	—	
		(17) Adenoids only	3	5	9	—	
		(18) Chronic Tonsilitis & Adenoids	—	—	15	—	
		(19) Other conditions	2	1	25	—	
		(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	5	36	—	
(21) Defective Speech			—	1	—	2	
HEART DISEASE :							
HEART AND CIRCULATION	..	(22) Organic	—	5	2	—	
		(23) Functional	—	7	1	—	
		(24) Anaemia	1	1	—	—	
LUNGS	..	(25) Bronchitis	1	1	8	—	
		(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	3	12	79	—	
TUBERCULOSIS	..	Pulmonary :—					
		(27) Definite	2	—	—	—	
		(28) Suspected	—	—	—	—	
		Non-Pulmonary :—					
		(29) Glands	—	1	—	—	
		(30) Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	
		(31) Skin	—	—	—	—	
NERVOUS SYSTEM	..	(32) Other Forms	—	3	—	—	
		(33) Epilepsy	—	—	1	—	
		(34) Chorea	—	—	3	—	
DEFORMITIES	..	(35) Other Conditions	—	7	25	—	
		(36) Rickets	—	—	—	—	
		(37) Spinal Curvature	—	1	—	—	
(38) Other Forms			7	27	6	—	
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)			8	2	289	—	
				145	132	866	6

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		(D) Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	465	65	13.98	365	78.49	34	7.31	1	0.2
Second Age-group	532	133	25.00	350	65.79	48	9.02	1	0.1
Third Age-group	559	239	42.75	299	53.49	21	3.75	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1556	437	28.08	1014	65.17	103	6.61	2	0.1

TABLE 3. Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

Blind Children :

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
4	—	—	1	5

Partially Sighted Children :

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	—	2

Deaf Children :

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	1

Partially Deaf Children :

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	—	1

Mentally Defective Children :**Feeble-minded Children :**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	1	—	4	6

Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during 1937 :—

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys	Girls
Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	—	—
(c) Others	1	1

Epileptic Children :**Children Suffering from Severe Epilepsy :**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	1	4

Physically Defective Children :**A.—Tuberculous Children :**

- (1) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	10	—	—	10

(2) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above.)

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	18	—	—	18

B.—Delicate Children :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	6	—	—	6

C.—Crippled Children :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	25	—	1	26

D.—Children with Heart Disease :

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	—	1	1

Children Suffering from Multiple Defects :

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Feeble-minded and Epileptic	—	—	—	1	1
otal ..	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE 4. Return of Defects treated during the year.
Treatment Table: Group 1. Minor Ailments (excluding
Uncleanliness, for which see Group 6.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects Treated or under Treatment during the Year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment. If none, indicate by dash	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment* ..	5	4	9
Ringworm—Body†	4	—	4
Scabies	13	4	17
Impetigo	82	43	125
Other Skin Diseases	95	25	120
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)	49	3	52
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	84	24	108
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	570	807	1377
Total	902	910	1812

*Treatment in two cases continued from 1936.

†Treatment in one case continued from 1936.

Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments in Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	185	—	185
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1)	—	—	—
Total	185	—	185

Total number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 172
 (b) Otherwise —

Total number of Children who obtained or received Spectacles :—

- (a) Under the authority's Scheme .. 166
 (b) Otherwise 2

Group 3. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS													
Received Operative Treatment.								Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.						Total.			
(1)				(2)				(3)				(4)	(5)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
55	6	17	—	—	1	2	—	55	7	19	—	69	150

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
 (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

Group 4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Net number treated
	Residen- tial treatment with education. (i)	Residen- tial treatment without education. (ii)	Non-resi- dential treatment at an orthopae- dic clinic. (iii)	Residen- tial treatment with education. (i)	Residen- tial treatment without education. (ii)	Non-resi- dential treatment at an orthopae- dic clinic. (iii)	
Number of chil- dren treated	4	—	28	—	—	—	30*

*Some received treatment under more than one heading.

Group 5. Dental Defects

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Routine Age Groups	Aged :—			5	—	—	575	Total	..	5087	
				6	—	—	467				
				7	—	—	471				
				8	—	—	474				
				9	—	—	522				
				10	—	—	508				
				11	—	—	535				
				12	—	—	528				
				13	—	—	520				
				14	—	—	487				
			Specials			45	
						Grand Total			5132
(b) Found to require treatment						3536	
(c) Actually treated			1840	

(2)	HALF-DAYS DEVOTED TO :—	Inspection	..	54	} Total	..	440
		Treatment	..	386			
(3)	ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN FOR TREATMENT						2676
(4)	FILLINGS :—	Permanent Teeth	..	1273	} Total	..	1273
		Temporary Teeth	..	—			
(5)	EXTRACTIONS :—	Permanent Teeth	..	393	} Total	..	882
		Temporary Teeth	..	489			
(6)	ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ANÆSTHETICS FOR EXTRACTIONS						296
(7)	OTHER OPERATIONS :—	Permanent Teeth		498	} Total	..	988
		Temporary Teeth		490			

Group 6. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

i.	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	2.7
ii.	Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	7487
iii.	Number of individual children found unclean	..	..	..	..	..	289
iv.	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	..	2
v.	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—						
	(a) Under Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	—

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